The Literary Digest

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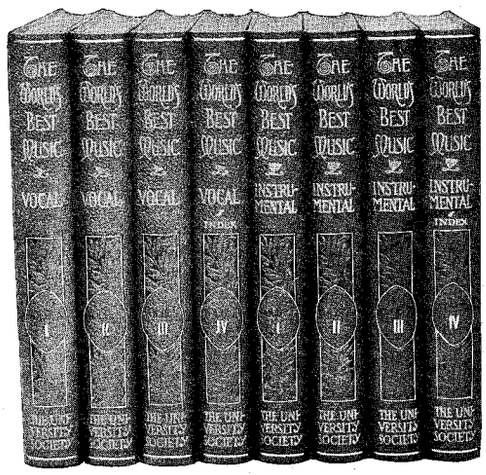

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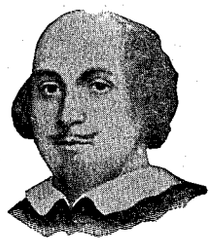

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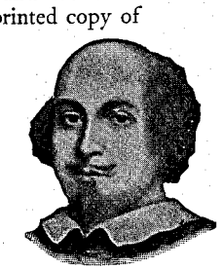

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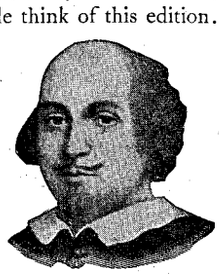

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIV., NO. 22 NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 632

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFECT OF THE BEEF TRUST INJUNCTION.

NOW that the beef-packers named in the Government's bill have been temporarily enjoined by a federal court from doing all these acts in restraint of trade that were supposed to be keeping up the price of meat, some are wondering why the price doesn't come down! The Chicago *Tribune* says on this point:

"There may be persons who look for a decided fall in the price of meat as the immediate result of the issuance of the temporary injunction. If prices are not affected by it at once they will be much disappointed and will demand further and more energetic proceedings. There should be no impatience. All should be willing to wait a few weeks to ascertain the effect of the restraining order. The packers, knowing that a sudden fall in prices will confirm the public in the belief that they have been in a conspiracy, will manage somehow to prevent an immediate drop in the price of meat."

The attorney for the packers has a different explanation. He says that the packers were not guilty of the acts alleged by the Government, and that the injunction restraining them from doing those acts, therefore, is superfluous. He gave that as his own reason for not opposing the request for injunction. The absence of opposition by the packers, thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "certainly indicated that they are not afraid of an investigation," and the Chicago *Evening Post* notes that, in submitting to this temporary injunction, "the defense has admitted nothing, either as regards the facts or as to the legal theory upon which the bill is based." The injunction is temporary, and the packers have until August 4 to make reply to the complaint. In the mean time they must not act in combination or conspiracy to restrain trade, and the Buffalo *News* regards that as a decided victory. It says:

"The beef barons thought they were above the law. Now they know they were mistaken. They must answer for their deeds like others. The moral effect of this injunction is in the highest degree important. It will encourage other efforts to restrain the greed of combinations. It will raise respect for the courts as protectors of popular rights. It is a great battle that has been begun. There is but one end for such a fight, and when ended it will teach a salutary lesson long to be remembered by every greedy combination that seeks gain by oppression and robbery thinly veiled under other names."

The plea is still heard for an abolition or reduction of the tariff on meat. Thus the New York *American and Journal* says:

"President Roosevelt with splendid promptitude came to the relief of the people of Martinique. . . . . .

"*Now let President Roosevelt come to the relief of the American people.*

"Let him send to Congress a special message urging the removal of the tariff duties on meats, and Congress will respond as obediently as it did to his appeal in behalf of the hapless islanders in the Caribbean sea.

"This Republican Congress would not dare to side with the food trust and against a Republican President when public feeling is so inflamed by a monopoly which preys upon people through their daily necessities.

"Prices of meats, especially of the meats used by the poor, go up and up despite the popular outcry against the food trust.

"And Congress stands between the people and relief, refusing to pass the bills which would tear down the tariff fence that protects the food trust from competition.

"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message urging relief for the people of Cuba.

"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message urging relief for the people of Martinique.

"Why not now a special message from President Roosevelt urging relief for the people of the United States?

"Do it, Mr. Roosevelt, and prove beyond question your sincerity as a foe of monopoly.

"HIT THE FOOD TRUST THROUGH THE TARIFF!"

A Year of Disasters.—Wellnigh 100,000 souls have been swept into eternity since the beginning of the present year by a remarkable series of disasters, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, which keeps a record of such things. The list covered by *The Tribune* in the paragraphs quoted below includes only those disasters occurring before May 20. Before its issue of that day was twelve hours old a waterspout devastated the suburbs fo Covington, Ky., claiming six victims. Since then two mining disasters have claimed 200 more. To quote:

"'One wo doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow.' Public interest in the recent disasters among the West Indian islands has hardly begun to abate before reports come of others which, but for the exceptional magnitude of the former, would be regarded as unusual in their fatality. The cyclone which struck the little town of Goliad, Texas, on Sunday not only nearly destroyed the place but left in its wake ninety dead and over one hundred injured—an unusual cyclone record for a single locality. The mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn., is the worst of the year, not one of the one hundred and fifty men employed in the mine escaping. Simultaneously with these events comes the news of a terrible hurricane which swept over the Province of Scinde, in British India, carrying away houses, bridges, and embankments, and washing away miles of railroad tracks. The few words, 'many lives were lost,' are significant.

"The prophets who predicted that 1902 would be a year of disasters were correct. They have been in the habit of uttering these prophecies year after year without result, but this year they have been verified, tho but five months have passed. If

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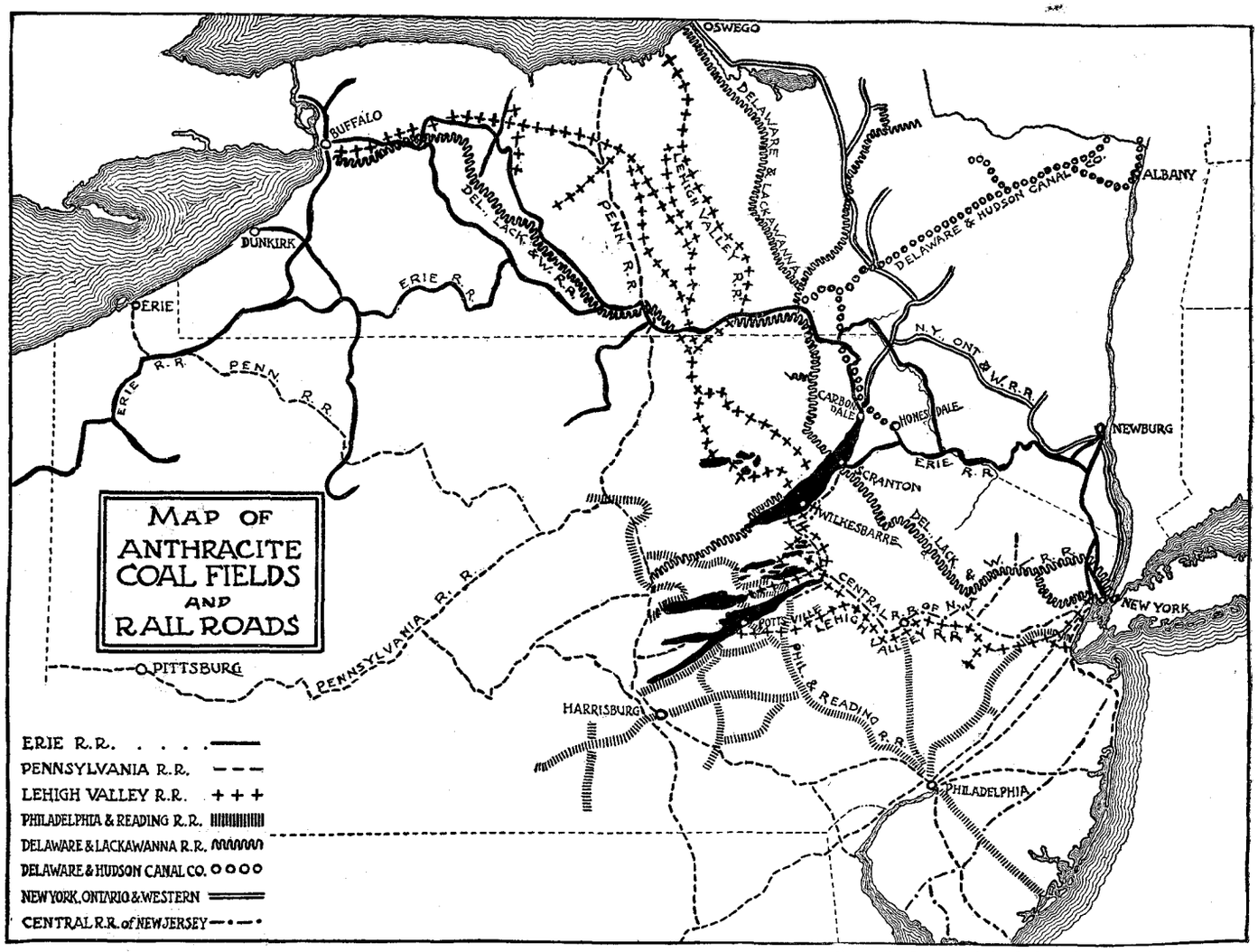
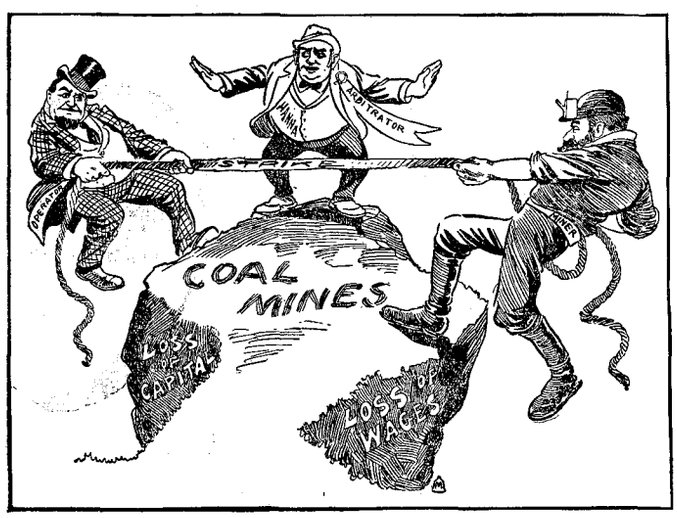


—*From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.*

one only prophesies patiently and persistently, he will assuredly be right, as the almanac in the country which had the legend, 'About this time expect rain.' Nature has not been so busy with her forces of devastation for many years past as she has been during the first five months of the present year. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have destroyed 48,450 lives, storms 704, tornadoes 416, cyclones 220, floods 333, avalanches 228, tidal waves 103, snow-slides 39, and waterspouts 12, a total of 50,505 lives destroyed by nature's elemental disturbances. If to this were added the lives lost by agencies over which man has more or less control, such as fires, mine disasters, explosions, railroad accidents, and vessel wrecks, it would be increased to over 60,000, and this takes no account of individual lives lost in this country, which would bring the grand total up to about 100,000 lives lost in the short period of five months.

"In the presence of these great natural convulsions man is powerless and probably always will be. As to the disasters occasioned by human ignorance or carelessness or neglect, the despair of the situation is that the catastrophe of to-day is a sensation for the day, and to-morrow is generally forgotten. It has its lessons, but it is not often read. Even if read it is rarely heeded."



A RUINOUS TUG OF WAR.

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

COAL TRUST AND LABOR UNION.

WHEN the coal-miners offered to submit their demands to arbitration and the operators refused, the card was played that brought over to the miners' side a large share of the sympathy of the press. When any large strike is declared, the first remedy urged by the newspapers is generally arbitration, and in the present case such an appeal puts the responsibility upon those who have refused to arbitrate. A typical comment is the following one from the Pittsburg *Post*, published in the heart of the soft-coal region:

"Whether the demands of the miners for better wages, shorter hours, and other changes in work were right and just, no one at a distance, not personally conversant with the situation, can say with any degree of certainty. But it is a certainty that the petitions of 145,000 workingmen for redress of grievances deserved to be treated with greater consideration than was extended by the coal trust, which rejected all propositions for compromise and arbitration in the most peremptory and galling way. It is really believed that this soulless combination desires a strike, in the

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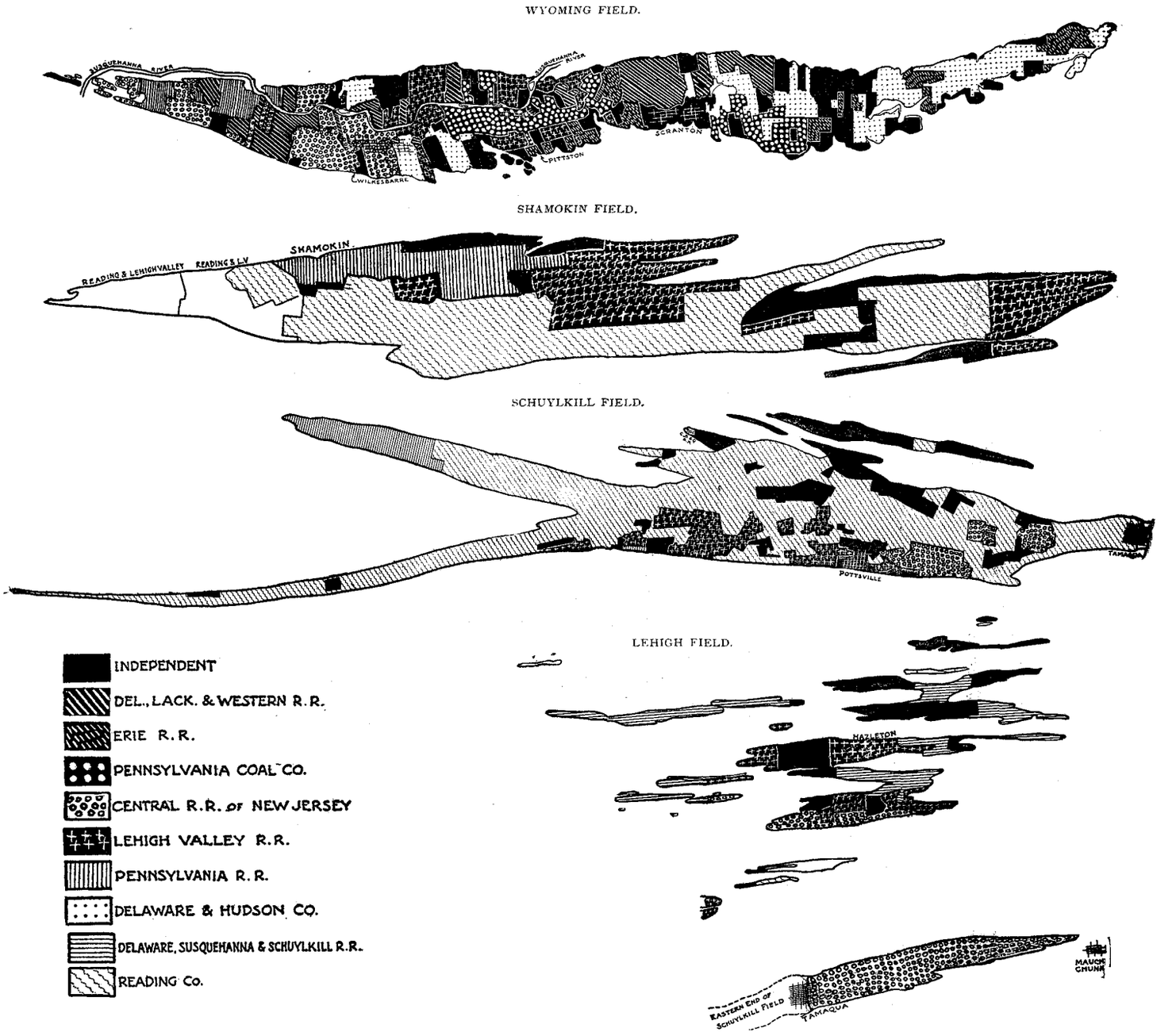

OWNERSHIP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS—1896.

—From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.

expectation that it can soon be broken, and that in the mean time coal can be advanced in price by a short supply, to the great profit of the trust. Be this as it may, the appeals of the Civic Federation in its efforts to prevent a strike were not met in a kindly spirit by the trust. On the other hand the miners seem to have been willing to accept arbitration."

It is reported that the independent operators have offered to grant the demands of the men, but that the coal roads have threatened to refuse to carry the independents' coal if they begin work, and that the miners' union has declined the offer, through fear of demoralizing the strikers who would still be out. But the offer of the independents (whose holdings are shown in black on the accompanying diagrams) has led some papers to believe that the operators in the "trust" could also afford to give the miners what they want. A number of demands are being heard for government proceedings against the "coal trust." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"While the Government is vigorously prosecuting an alleged beef trust, no steps have been taken, so far as known, to call the operators of a coal trust to account under the national anti-trust law. There is no question about the existence of this trust. It is one of the most perfectly organized combinations in the country. Under it the hard-coal mines are worked as by one management, and the yearly production and the prices at which it is to be sold are definitely fixed in advance. For example, the order of business for the past year limited production to 55,000,000 tons, which was alloted to the various corporations as follows:

	Per cent.	Tons.
Reading Company	32.20	17,710,000
Lehigh Valley	15.65	8,607,500
Lackawanna	13.35	7,342,500
New Jersey Central	12.70	6,985,000
Pennsylvania	11.40	6,270,000
Erie Lines	7.20	3,960,000
Outsiders	7.50	4,125,000
	100.00	55,000,000

The prices at which the coal was to be sold to dealers in the various markets were also fixed, with the monthly variations, and other terms upon which the dealers must buy were specified.

"To the coal-dealer and the consumer there is practically but one seller of coal, and they must come up to his terms or go with-

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out. It would be difficult to conceive of a monopoly more perfectly established or operated than this monopoly which holds complete possession of a great store of nature most necessary to the life of the day; and the attitude of the combination in resisting a union among employees and refusing to recognize it in the hope of breaking it down, only serves to hold up the coal monopoly as all the more insufferable. Still no writ of injunction issues against it, and there is no indication that the Government will pray in the United States courts for the issuance of such a writ.

"Quite likely this is because the futility of such a proceeding is recognized. The breaking up of the coal combination and the restoration of competitive operations are practically out of the question. The supply of anthracite coal is limited, and becoming more so every year. The railroad corporations which own nearly the whole supply are interlocked to a large extent through a common ownership, which can not be broken up. There is but one way to deal with this monopoly, and that is the way in which railroad monopoly is to be dealt with—through public control or ownership."

It seems likely, however, from the tone of the newspaper comment, that the strikers would forfeit a good deal of this sympathy if they should call out the pump-men and flood the mines, or should bring on a widespread sympathetic strike, or should resort to violence. The New York *Sun* says:

"American industry is to-day chilled by a rise in the price of anthracite coal caused by a strike. In case the supply of coal should be cut off for a much greater length of time, the situation that is now troublesome would become disastrous.

"Yesterday the Delaware and Hudson Company was endeavoring to get coal to market, when a gang of strikers attacked the company's employees so that work had to be stopped.

"So far as this affair goes it shows that the public is suffering not because the companies can't get laborers, but because the strikers intend, by threats of bodily harm if need be, to monopolize the work themselves and on their own terms.

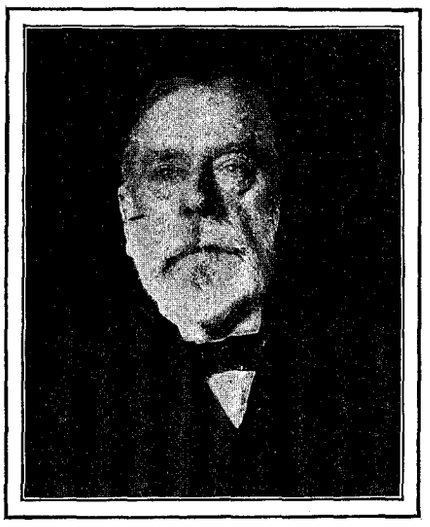
"If the strikers marched to the railroad company's strong-box and forced it, their action would be less objectionable. While it would not be less lawless, it would be less paralyzing to industry.

"Violence, invariably the confession of defeat, has come in connection with this strike sooner than usual. It must be put down promptly and firmly, first, because it is insufferable in itself, and, secondly, because it violates the fundamental principle that a man has the right to work at a job that offers."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says of the contemplated sympathetic strike:

"It is proposed in some quarters that the bituminous miners be called out, thus tieing up the coal-mining industry of the entire United States.

"Mr. Mitchell has not been quoted in favor of this move, and in fact it is hard to tell just where, and with whom, it originated. As a rule, the best representatives of organized labor discourage sympathy strikes. That is the whole modern tendency. They have been found to produce intense dissatisfaction among the men called out to fight the grievances of some other trade, and in the end it is certain that the cause of trades-unionism is weakened rather than promoted. The suggestion that the men in the bituminous fields be involved in the present trouble will therefore be looked upon askance in many quarters. In this city the bituminous miners are very strong, and the officers of the local division of the United Mine Workers frankly declare that the bituminous miners are satisfied and mean to keep at work. The truth is, that they would be in better shape to support their anthracite brethren, it need be, by so doing. What the anthracite men will require most, in the event of a long strike, is funds. It would appear to be the part of wisdom to allow the bituminous miners to continue digging, so that there shall be somewhere a source of financial income."



E. L. GODKIN.

EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN.

LITTLE is heard now of the charges of bitterness, egotism, and treason that were, at one time or another, brought against Mr. Godkin by his journalistic opponents while he was editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Now that he is gone, the daily press unite in tributes to the trenchant vigor of his pen. He was "the most effective editorial writer of his generation in this country," says the Boston *Herald*, and the Boston *Transcript* refers to him as a figure in American journalism "as truly unique in its way as the figures of Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett were in theirs." Says the Brooklyn *Times*:

"There are few editors since Horace Greeley died who impressed their own personality so strongly and deeply upon the history of the United States as did Edwin Lawrence Godkin, with perhaps the exception of his arch-enemy, who had just enough of resemblance to himself to compel antagonism, Charles A. Dana. Perhaps, however, the greatest service that Mr. Godkin rendered to his adopted country was that which he wrought for the newspaper press, in compelling to a measurable extent the habit of thinking in the editorial rooms."

The New York *Sun*, which exchanged many a hot shot with Mr. Godkin's paper while he was in charge, says:

"The two great achievements of Mr. Godkin's public life were the formation of the Mugwump party or force in American politics, and the building up of *The Evening Post* newspaper into an efficient organ of political opinion. In the first enterprise, his part was preeminent. Through *The Nation* and afterward through *The Evening Post*, he was the inspiration, the prophet, and the dominating intellectual executive of the singular and long-persistent movement which came to be called Mugwumpery. Few editors had ever impressed the stamp of their own minds more deeply upon a particular cult."

Mr. Godkin's service to the South in the "reconstruction" days is recalled by the Baltimore *Sun*, which observes:

"He, more than any other one man, through *The Nation* and otherwise, revived the conscience of the North to a feeling of the wrong done the South by the scalawag and carpet-bag régime. The scandals of the period from 1865 to 1876 were mercilessly exposed by him, and with such ability that they at length became unbearable and the South was freed from the violent interferences of federal troops and office-holders. Mr. Godkin was identified with other great reforms, but he will be remembered in the South chiefly for his services in securing to that section the restoration of a large proportion of its constitutional rights."

His own paper, *The Evening Post*, says that it is "proud and thankful for the inseparable linking of its name with his," and adds:

"To work with him was of itself a liberal education. His praise was a sufficient guerdon; his own brilliant method at once the spur and the despair of others. As Emerson spoke of Carlyle's descending to the drudging details of his Life of Frederick from a superior height of 'cosmic' knowledge, so Mr. Godkin appeared to apply himself to the politics of the hour, laden with the wisdom of the ages. And to garnered knowledge and wide experience he added a moral judgment which pierced even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit; so that to no man could better be applied the epitaph of Thirlwall: '*Cor sapiens et intelligens ad discernendum judicium.*' To every one privileged to observe or to share his work as an editor, his very personality was a thrilling summons. His inexhaustible fertility, his ever-renewed freshness, his indomitable spirit, falling to rise, and baffled to fight better—these were among the qualities which perpetually astonished and delighted those who were with

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him in daily association. Sadly broken in health as he came to be, and well stricken in years, death was welcome to him. He has gone where, as his great countryman wrote of himself, *sæva indignatio* at injustice and oppression—above all, at what he considered recreancy to American principles—will no longer tear his heart."

CONNECTICUT'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

AFTER four and a half months of deliberation, the Connecticut Constitutional Convention has presented for the approval of the voters of the State a constitution that seems to meet with pretty general disapproval, to judge from the newspaper comment. The proposed constitution continues the present dominance of the small towns in the lower house of the legislature, and the cities object to that; but it gives the cities a slightly larger representation than now, and that the small towns object to. At present about 85 small towns have one representative each, and the other 85 towns and cities, little and big, two each. Under the present plan, one-sixth of the State's population, scattered through many little towns, control a majority of the votes in the legislature; under the new plan the fraction may be somewhat increased; but one-half the population of the State gathered in fourteen cities, will still control only one-eighth of the lower house. The state senate, however, will be elected on the basis of population, and will be controlled by the cities, as at present. Thus there is presented at Hartford the reverse of the condition found in Washington; in Washington the House is chosen on the basis of population and the Senate on a State basis; in Connecticut the Senate is chosen on a basis of population and the House on a town basis. The proposed constitution allows one representative for towns up to 2,000 population, two for towns between 2,000 and 50,000, and then one additional for each additional 50,000 or fraction thereof.

The Hartford *Courant* and *Post* and a few other papers think the proposed constitution the best that can be had at present, all things considered, but the prevailing note of the papers of the State is one of dissatisfaction. A "small-town" view is seen in the following comment by the Winsted *Citizen*:

"We believe that when the constitution comes to be voted upon by the people it will be voted down, and it ought to be. While there is not much change in the total result it throws the principle for which the small towns have been fighting so long and loyally to the winds, and it should not have the vote of any elector who has the welfare of the small town and State at heart. It will please the politicians in a measure, for it is an entering wedge in their attempt to wrest the controlling power of the legislature from the small towns."

A city view may be seen in these paragraphs from the New London *Day*:

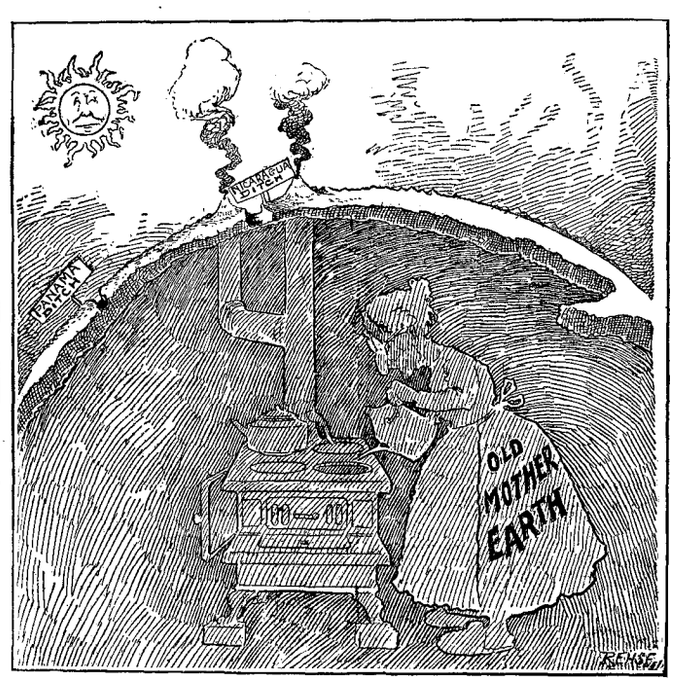
"The Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, held in the year 1902, is no more. Peace to its ashes. It lived too long and died in ignominy, and will go thundering down the ages as the most stupendous example of littleness in big things that ever was dignified by the attention of a commonwealth for four and one-half weary months. Called for the purpose of recognizing a principle; for the purpose of reforming the outrageously unfair representation in the Connecticut legislature, the convention has shown itself from the outset to be wholly without intent to grant simple justice to the great majority of the people of this State. Intrenched in a position of power justified by nothing in the world but its own existence for many years, the small towns of the State have stubbornly refused to yield any portion of the undue influence they exert upon the affairs of the important interests of the State. Their delegates have pretended to an heroic devotion to the principle of town representation—to the theory that government in this State is for the benefit of the woodchucks and moles of barren hill townships rather than for the masses of human beings who populate the busy cities and manufacturing centers of the State. What has really animated them has been vanity; the paltry pride of officialism; the

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

BULLETIN
THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER
THOUSANDS SUFFERING AND DESTITUTE AND IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE AID.
SACR-R-RE! VAT EES DAT!!
YAW-W!! DOT VAS BAD!!
HI THINK WE HOUGHT TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE HUNFORTUNATE PEOPLE!!
TO MARTINIQUE

YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL LEADS AS USUAL.

—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*



YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO THAT NICK IN THE ROOF.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOON ECHOES OF THE ERUPTION.

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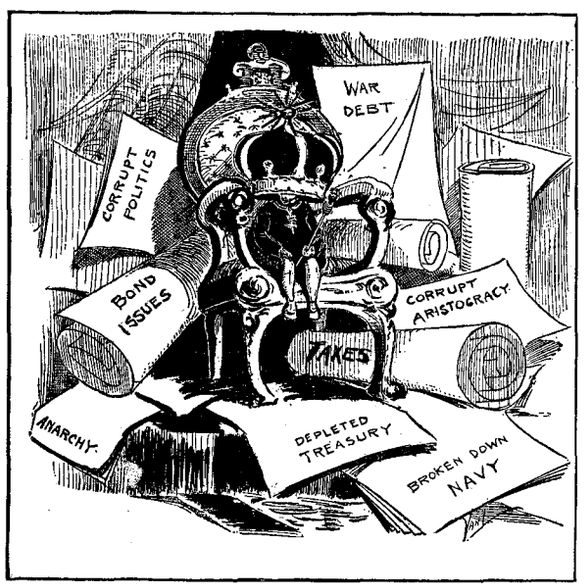
determination to mix their fingers in the affairs of state in a wholly unjustifiable degree—not because it was right that the few should dominate the great body of the people, but because they could.

"Never has a constitutional convention or any other supposedly representative body in an American commonwealth so utterly failed to grasp the gravity of its obligations; never has narrow provincialism more flagrantly advertised its incapacity to recognize manhood rights. From the beginning the only ambition of the majority has been not to do anything to imperil the dominance of the woodchuck hole over the factory. The paltry concession which has been made at the eleventh hour—the sum-total of the result of nearly five months' misplaced effort on the part of the minority—is the most pitiful sop ever thrown to an intelligent electorate. The fate of the document formulated under the guise of a constitution for this State needs no forecasting."

PROSPECTS OF ALFONSO XIII.

MANY papers, in commenting on the accession of King Alfonso XIII. to the Spanish throne, seem to think that the King is really too young to exercise his full powers, and that the former Queen, Christina, will still play an active part in the ruling of Spain. He "may be considered as over-young for the trying position," says the Pittsburg *Times*, but he will have for advisers his mother, who, for more than sixteen years, has held practically the same position he will now assume, and the members of the cabinet. The Hartford *Courant* thinks the Government will continue in substantially the same hands as those that have been conducting it during recent years, for it "will run in the name of the boy king, but the judgment and experience involved in determining the position of the Government from day to day will be those of the retired Queen Regent and the Spanish gentlemen who have served with her as ministers and in the Cortes."



ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The fear that the King will die young is expressed by a few papers. "He is a sickly youth, whose father died of consumption, and whose frail body seems to tell of the sins of his ancestors," says the Nashville *Banner*. The San Francisco *Call* says that tho the King may be sickly, if the proverb that "threatened men live long" be true "his reign will be one of the longest and happiest in history." The New York *Press* says:

"The gallant, nervous, high-strung boy who was a king when he was born, and who has been if anything over-educated for the part, is too young to have had a chance of showing much of his character. But from a certain general agreement in the little revealing stories of him that have become current, one surmises that he is keenly anxious to be of some real use to Spain; that, in spite of a conservatism ingrained by heredity and training, he has individuality and will not be content to be merely a figure-head; and, best of all, that he has shown some signs of realizing that an infusion of the American spirit is the one medicine by which Spain may be restored to health.

"It is a hard case, tho! If it had not been for the national tendency to be easy-going, it is as sure as fate that Spain would have produced a rival to the French Revolution. With an overtaxed country seething with discontent; with Socialists, Anarchists, Carlists, Republicans, all plotting and struggling; with General Weyler always looming up, strong and crafty enough to seize the reins of power unless he is kept well disposed; with a navy department that went on costing as much after a navy had been wiped out as it did before, and with many other departments to match; with a useless army that can not be disbanded for fear that the soldiers, unfitted for other pursuits, would turn and rend the Government—with all these political ailments, plus the personal ailment of an inherited tendency to consumption, no free-born American will envy the frail, narrow-chested boy who takes the oath of office and begins his actual reign this week."

The Spanish-American war has done Spain some good, in the opinion of many papers, for, as the Hartford *Courant* says, "Spain is really stronger to-day than when she had Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands on her hands. These colonies not only brought little money into Spain and took a great deal out, but they were also a permanent source of corruption in Spanish administration."

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE, AND OTHERS.

A NEW interest in international exchanges of statues of great men appears to have been aroused by France's gift to the United States of the statue of Rochambeau. Emperor William is planning to give us a statue of Frederick the Great, and *Die Nation* (Berlin) suggests that "in the same way the Germans would appreciate monuments of Washington and Lincoln in Berlin." The unveiling of the Rochambeau statue has revealed the fact that many have forgotten the French general who disembarked at Newport in July, 1780, with 6,000 men, and, in the opinion of many, made possible the victory at Yorktown that ended the war. The Louisville *Commercial* contrasts the quiet reception to the Count and Countess de Rochambeau and the Count de Lafayette, who came over to the unveiling, with the reception Prince Henry received. It remarks:

JOHN BULL: "I ought to get into this presentation business. I wonder how a statue of George III. would please Jonathan?"
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

"What had Henry or his ancestors ever done for us? Nothing! And yet the American people fairly went mad over him, and people are asking, Who was Rochambeau? We know who Lafayette was; but we are not wildly enthusiastic over the rep-

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resentative of his family, who is here. What is the difference? Only this, that Prince Henry stands nearer to a throne than do the Lafayettes and Rochambeaus of republican France; and we republicans, you know, do dearly love a lord, and we fairly adore a real prince; what we would do if a reigning monarch were to come amongst us may not be set forth in polite company."

The report that the Kaiser may come over to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick adds interest to the above comment.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Rochambeau:

"We have never, and can never, repay the French for the men-of-war, the troops, the money, and the heroic souls who made it a surety that the surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777, was but the preliminary to the surrender of Cornwallis four years later. The recognition of the independence of the United States by France on February 6, 1778, preceded and followed as it was by a chivalrous enthusiasm for service in America, that brought us Lafayette, just out of his teens, led inevitably to the final act in which Rochambeau took so glorious a part. For when he sailed from France in May, 1780, with 5,500 troops for America it was the beginning of the end of British domination.

"Rochambeau was not a stripling as was Lafayette, but a man of 55, trained to arms since he was 17, a leader of men and a general of rare ability. It was his devotion to the American cause that prevented all the discouragements after his arrival in the rebellious colonies having any effect but to make him the more determined that the colonies should win with French aid. Without him on the shore at Yorktown and without the French fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line under Admiral de Grasse in the Chesapeake there would have been no battle of Yorktown and no surrender. And what would have become of the American cause under such circumstances it is not pleasant to dwell upon."

PERMANENCY OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

THE blare of brass bands, booming of big guns, cheers, fireworks, and parades in Havana and throughout Cuba have had their counterpart in this country in the sounding of newspaper trumpets, great and small, from Maine to California, over the accomplishment of Cuban independence. The general tone of the newspaper editorials is best represented, perhaps, by a paragraph which is not an editorial, but a despatch written by Representative de Armond, of Missouri, "special commissioner in Cuba" for the New York *American and Journal*. He says:

"As the years and the ages go by, only here and there arising out of the great plain of human selfishness, avariciousness, and meanness, will stand till eternity a few towering peaks of national generosity and nobility. In freeing Cuba, first from the Spaniard and next from our own grasp, the people of the United States of America have pierced the upper air of imperishable glory with one of these peaks. To-day it seems not less blessed in us to give than in the Cubans to receive the priceless boon of national freedom."

Nearly every paper in the country expresses a hearty wish that the new republic may prove permanent; but it is equally noticeable that few actually predict such a result. The Washington *Post* says frankly: "We expect little, but hope everything." The Hartford *Times* hints its belief that the island will soon become a part of the United States, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"In Cuba there are Spaniards, Cubans of Spanish descent, Indians, negroes, and crosses or mixtures of all these races. They never had a government of their own. They were never kindly or honestly governed by Spain. Government to them has, therefore, meant cruelty and corruption. Their only experience of a different kind has been at the hands of the United States, and that only for a short time and admittedly for the purpose of setting up a system for the people themselves. We may, therefore, look for difficulties, awkwardness, and at points for failure in Cuba. The world should be patient with Cuba long enough to find out whether endurable government can there be secured, or the conditions to make it easy can there be created, or the conditions to render it difficult and hazardous can there be destroyed or reformed.

"Time will be required to find this out, and with time will work two forces: The instinct of the United States and of the other great Powers, to put capacity and civilization on top in Cuba, will be strong. The disposition of thinkers, property-owners, and order-lovers in Cuba to secure the advantages assured by capacity and civilization will be strong. Both these forces will work for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, not as a State, but as a Territory, for the determination of the United States that neither Cuba, nor Hawaii, nor the Philippines shall ever be States is absolute. The sooner Cuba, with the exercise of good faith, can be annexed as a Territory to the United States, the better. And the hope of annexation to the United States, with the fact that the United States can and will check wrongdoing in Cuba, will be, we are convinced, the best influence that can be invoked to make tolerable the temporary experiment at self-government, set going with the best wishes of the world, in Cuba to-day."

A similar opinion is held by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which observes:

"Probably the United States will never go into another war tied up by itself in advance as to territorial adjustments in the eventual treaty of peace. The antebellum resolution of Congress

YOU MUST GIVE HIM A LIVING CHANCE TOO, UNCLE.
—*The New York World.*

touching Cuba's government after the war is regarded by many as a sentimentalism. At any rate, it assumed more than any nation has a right to take for granted at the verge of a serious conflict. Treaties are shaped after a war, not before, and sometimes the side most confident of victory meets with unpleasant surprises. After the war with Spain we found it absolutely necessary to take territory far beyond the bounds of what was originally contemplated, while, as far as Cuba was concerned, Congress announced the inflexible intention before the first gun was fired. Business and other considerations will some day make Cuba a part of our soil. Soon or late its people will see their true road, and that they may progress toward it in peace and prosperity is the earnest wish of the American people, who will allow them to decide the matter for themselves in their own time and way."

Despair of reciprocity for Cuba is beginning to take hold of the friends of that policy as the weeks pass without decisive action by Congress. Friends and foes of the measure continue their efforts; but the New York *Mail and Express*, a reciprocity advocate, remarks:

"Nevertheless, not to annex Cuba commercially by an indulgent trade arrangement is to help to put her on her own legs in every way. The American republic did not ask France in 1782 for annexation to French markets. The Americans were very poor then. They had a less quickly producing country than Cuba. They were content to be left poor but independent, to

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work out their own salvation, and they became rich by developing their proper resources.

"The Cubans' hard discipline in the last twenty years has possibly given them some good qualities that are lacking in Venezuelans, Colombians, and Argentines. Perhaps a little hunger now, in a hard battle to get their bread and meat out of their own soil, will do them further good. For the sake of the Americans as well as the Cubans, we wish they had their tariff concessions. But if they do not get it, they will have no right to complain of our treatment. We shall go away from them to-morrow and leave them to work out their own salvation, too. If they have the right stuff in them, they will work it out, in the long run, all the better for a little wholesome neglect."

MARK TWAIN'S OPINION OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

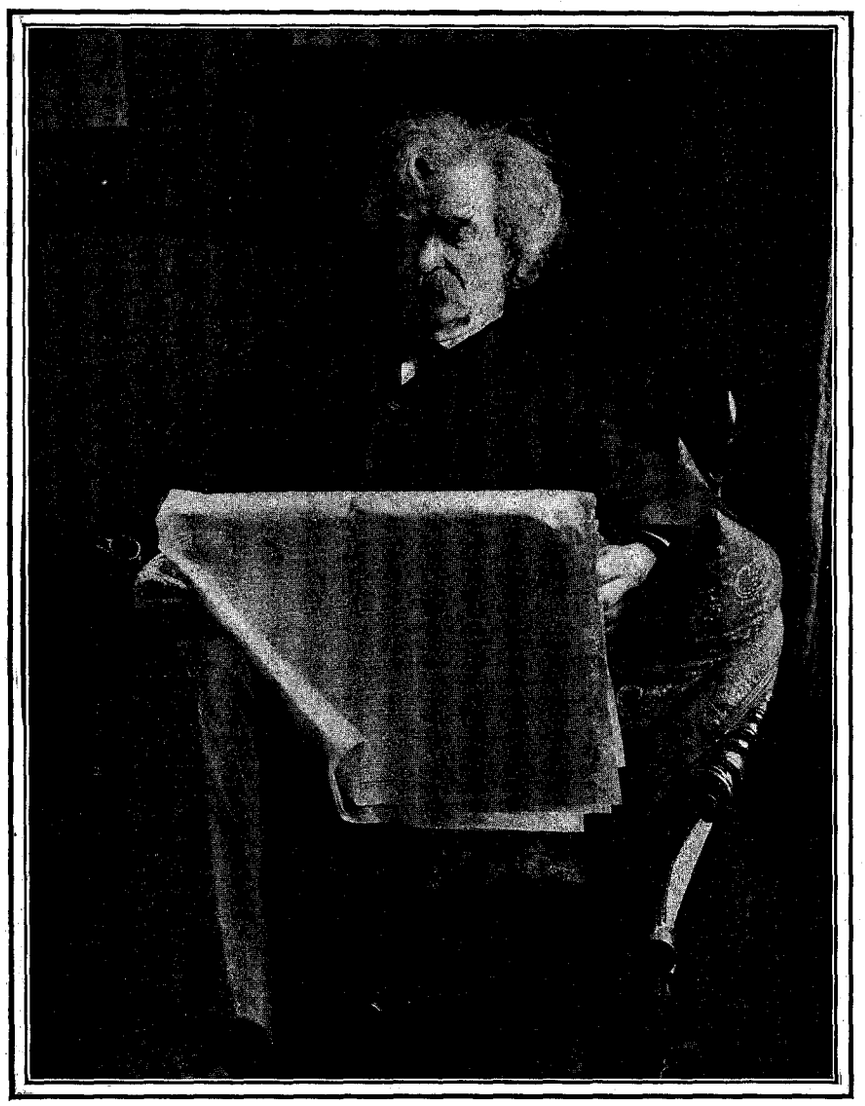
GENERAL FUNSTON is considered an expert in matters military; Mark Twain, an expert in matters humorous. The General professes to consider his capture of Aguinaldo a good joke, the humorist fails to see it in that light. Before the General was silenced by the President, he related to approving audiences the various ruses employed in the capture. All save one of these are accepted by Mr. Clemens as sanctioned by the usages of war. That one was the request made upon Aguinaldo for food, and the subsequent attack on him. Says Mr. Clemens (in *The North American Review*):

"Some of the customs of war are not pleasant to the civilian; but ages upon ages of training have reconciled us to them as being justifiable, and we accept them and make no demur, even when they give us an extra twinge. Every detail of Funston's scheme — but one—has been employed in war in the past and stands acquitted of blame by history. By the custom of war, it is permissible, in the interest of an enterprise like the one under consideration, for a brigadier-general (if he be of the sort that can so choose) to persuade or bribe a courier to betray his trust; to remove the badges of his honorable rank and disguise himself; to lie, to practise treachery, to forge; to associate with himself persons properly fitted by training and instinct for the work; to accept of courteous welcome, and assassinate the welcomers while their hands are still warm from the friendly handshake.

"By the custom of war, all these things are innocent, none of them is blameworthy, all of them are justifiable; none of them is new, all of them have been done before, altho not by a brigadier-general. But there is one detail which is new, absolutely new. It has never been resorted to before in any age of the world, in any country, among any people, savage or civilized. It was the one meant by Aguinaldo when he said that '*by no other means*' would he have been taken alive. When a man is exhausted by hunger to the point where he is 'too weak to move,' he has a right to make supplication to his enemy to save his failing life; but if he take so much as one taste of that food —which is holy, by the precept of all ages and all nations—*he is barred from lifting his hand against that enemy from that time.*

"It was left to a brigadier-general of volunteers in the American army to put shame upon a custom which even the degraded Spanish friars had respected. *We promoted him for it!*

"Our unsuspecting President was in the act of taking his murderer by the hand when the man shot him down. The amazed world dwelt upon that damning fact, brooded over it, discussed it, blushed for it, said it put a blot and a shame upon our race. Yet, bad as he was, he had not—dying of starvation—begged food of the President to strengthen his failing forces for his treacherous work; he did not proceed against the life of a benefactor who had just saved his own."



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MARK TWAIN.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MEANWHILE there is no general movement to ransom Aunt Carrie Nation out of jail.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ONE good thing about Mont Pelée is that Major Pond can't put it on the lecture platform. — *The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE United States can not buy the Danish West Indies until autumn—and then they may not be there. — *The New York World.*

MR. CARNEGIE should have made his offer for the Philippines to Spain. She knew what they were worth.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE NEW SOOTHING SIRUP.—Probably the infants will all cry for the revised Presbyterian creed.—*The Boston Herald.*

THE man who has his coal for next winter in the cellar can be distinguished a block away just by his careless look.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

DESPITE all captious criticism it is but just to state that a scientist can make as good a guess at the interior arrangement of the earth as any other person can. — *The Baltimore American.*

THE Filipinos may never know how near they came to living in the free-library headquarters of the universe.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE man who invents an air-ship with a safety clutch and something for it to clutch to will solve the problem all right.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Mr. Carnegie wants to stop trouble, he might make a cash offer for South Carolina during the lifetime of Senator Tillman.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF Carnegie had offered that $20,000,000 to the campaign committee in return for having the Philippine treaty defeated he might have got action on his money.—*The Chicago News.*

THERE are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every public question as because there are two sides to every office, viz., the inside and the outside. *Life.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF CRITICISM?

IS it the business of the literary critic to judge, or merely to expound? Is he justified in confining himself to the permanent past, or must he consider the fleeting present? Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, gives some rather novel answers to these questions in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (May). He writes:

"It may be an obligation upon the critic of science to tear the mask from off the impostor; but this can never be a chief duty for the critic of art. In so far as literature touches science—in biography, for example, and in the other departments of history—the utmost exactness of statement must be insisted upon. But in so far as literature is an art, in pure *belles-lettres*, in poetry, in the drama, in prose-fiction, there are no standards of scientific exactness to be applied with scientific rigidity. When the critic is unfortunately seized with the belief that there are such standards and that these standards are in his possession, to be applied at will, the result is Jeffrey's famous condemnation of Wordsworth and the infamous assault on Keats—two instances without much encouragement for the critic who may feel moved to volunteer for police work."

Professor Matthews admits that this may seem "a hazardous contention," but he maintains that it is borne out by the facts of literary history. The critics have ever "put their trust in academic standards, as becomes the custodians of tradition." The plain people took to heart the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Don Quixote," "Hamlet," and the "Cid" long before the "cultivated caste" discovered their worth. Professor Matthews says further:

"The reputation of the great poets has not been made by the scholarly critics chiefly, but rather by the plain people of their own time or of the years immediately following. Almost every one of the commanding names in literature belongs to a man who enjoyed a wide popularity while he was alive. Sophocles was not only the most powerful but also the most applauded of Greek dramatists. Shakespeare was the favorite of the groundlings who flocked to the Globe Theater; and Molière's plays drew larger audiences oftener than those of any of his rivals. Goethe's lyrics were on the lips of the young men and maidens of Germany while he was yet alive in Weimar. Among the lyceum audiences of New England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, no lecturer was more welcome than Emerson."

The writer comes to the conclusion that we have been too apt to confuse the distinctions between criticism and book-reviewing. On this point he says:

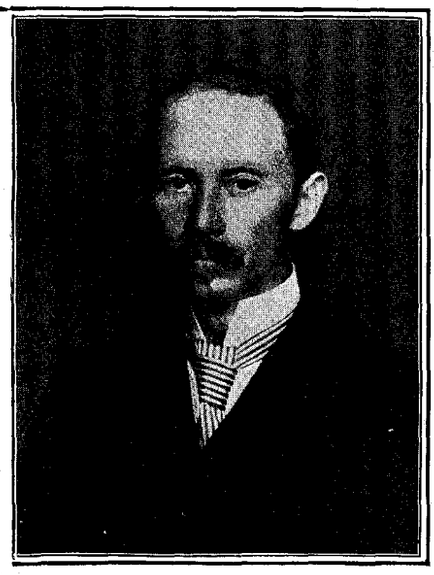
"When we note that no one of the leading critics of the nineteenth century—Sainte-Beuve, Arnold, or Lowell—cared keenly for the discussion of contemporary literature, we are led to remark that there is a necessary distinction to be made between criticism, as they practised it, and mere book-reviewing. Criticism, in their hands and in the hands of those who follow them, is a department of literature, while book-reviewing is a branch of journalism. To 'get the best' is the aim of literature, while the object of journalism is rather to 'get the news.' The critic, concerning himself especially with what is most worthy of his inquiry, is led most often to discuss the picked works bequeathed to us by the past, while the book-reviewer, writing for a periodical, has perforce to deal with the average product of the present. Criticism is the art of 'seeing the object as in itself it really is,' so Matthew Arnold told us; and it 'obeys an instinct prompting it to try to know the best that is known and thought in the world.' Book-reviewing, however useful it may be, has a far humbler function; it may be defined as the art of informing readers just what the latest volume is, in kind, in character, and in quality."

A vigorous protest against Professor Matthews's view of the censorial office of the critic is voiced by Mr. Percival Pollard. "Mr. Matthews," he says, "would put us in thrall to the ladylike in books and criticism." He continues (in the St. Louis *Mirror*):

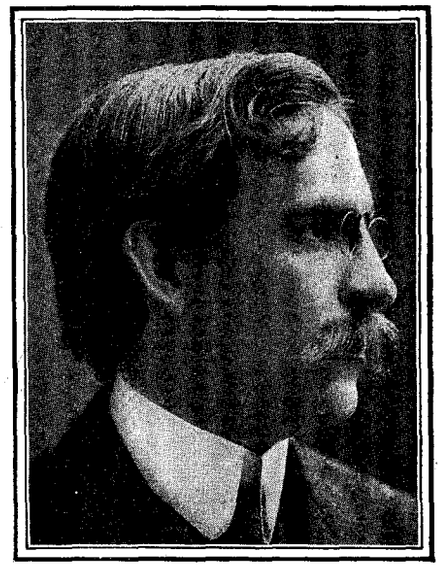
"If this theory were to be general in practise, we would have an even more terrifying spectacle than at present obtains in our newspapers. Is there not already too much of mere exploitation of plot, mere repetition of what the publishers wish repeated? How many pages are there in the daily, the weekly, the monthly prints of America, wherein you may expect and find book criticism that comes up to any high, considerable standard of criticism? Where shall you look for criticism that has not on it the taint of ignorance, carelessness, or advertisement? Where shall you turn without finding that the advertising columns have obviously given the text for the so-called 'review'? Yet, in this condition of things critical, Mr. Matthews would bring out his theory that mere exposition, not judgment, is the full duty of the critic! . . . . . .

"The impersonal standards can never again be successfully employed critically in America. Criticism, to my mind, must always, at its best, its most impressive, be the expression of a purely personal opinion. For that opinion to gain currency beyond its author, the public must first have made sure of the fact that the personality behind the opinion is one properly dowered

ELIZABETH GARVER JORDAN,
Editor of *Harper's Bazar.*



CHARLES DWYER,
Editor of *The Delineator.*



ARTHUR T. VANCE,
Editor of *The Woman's Home Companion.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XI. HARPER'S BAZAR, THE DELINEATOR, AND THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

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for judgeship. Then will begin the battle against such dainty duennas in letters as Mr. Matthews. Despite the increasing hysteria in the American temperament, I still think there is sturdiness enough left to insure victory in this intellectual contest to the critics who judge rather than to the critics who echo the publishers' wishes."

THE "DEGRADATION" OF THE PROFESSOR.

PROF. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, of Yale University, contributes to the current issue of *The Forum* an article in which he laments with much feeling and considerable vigor of expression what he terms "the degradation of the professorial office." He writes:

"On the whole, there is probably no body of men more competent for their appointed work, more disinterested in the discharge of duty, or more honorable in their views as to the relation of their efforts toward their constituency and toward all mankind, than are the professors in our higher institutions of education. I do not even except the clergy from this comparative estimate; and I have been a clergyman and know thoroughly well what the motives and the offices of that professional class are, both in theory and in fact. At the same time, it seems to me perfectly apparent that the motives, character, and culture of the average college professor are undergoing a species of decline. The average man of this professional class is not so much of a man, not so much of a gentleman, not so influential a member of society or of the commonwealth, and not so much respected and looked up to by the general public, as he was one generation or two generations ago."

PROF. GEORGE T. LADD.

In past generations, the professor was an "especially respected and revered man." Nowadays, "the application of a too exclusively commercial standard to the values of the higher education inevitably results in a depreciated estimate of the office of the teacher." Professor Ladd proceeds to emphasize "the lack of appreciation and reward which is shown by the quite inadequate salaries of our college professors," declaring that the dentist takes a whole day's pay from the professor's salary for a single hour of dental work, and that "the plumber is as well rewarded." He cites also "the light-hearted, serio-comic, or contemptuous way in which the press and the public esteem the proffer of services and treat the opinions of the professed experts in our higher institutions of learning." He continues:

"The teachers in our higher institutions of learning—including, of course, the professional schools—are always better fitted by far to be the counselors and leaders of the nation than is any other class of citizens. University professors ought always to form an important and influential element in the control of opinion and administration in the municipality, the State, and the nation. They should constitute an important and influential portion of our boards of aldermen, of our state legislatures, and of our national Congress. What chance, however, does the present method of choosing and administering the offices of our civil service afford for the adequate expression of this obligation? Imagine a congressional committee on the tariff, foreign relations, finance, etc., summoning for respectful consultation all those teachers whose researches have made their views best worth serious consideration, in the interests of the entire nation! Picture the immoderate merriment which would follow the first surprise if any member of the board of aldermen in one of our worst-governed cities were to propose giving over the diseased condition of its public affairs to the diagnosis and prescription of a committee of college professors!"

Professor Ladd suggests that the "Oriental peoples have something of no small value, still left to them from their past, which England and America need not be ashamed to learn." He recalls the fact that the Chinese people "put scholars in the first rank and merchants in the last," and that "the teacher, as he enters his lecture-hall in the capital city of Japan, sees the entire audience—perhaps including noble gentlemen and ladies and the highest officers of the government—rise to their feet, bow, and remain thus until he is seated." Professor Ladd concludes:

"In the long run, the teachers of any nation will surely have their day. They always constitute the most important professional class. Next to the parents, who have in this country so largely abandoned to others their natural rights and inalienable duties toward their children as respects discipline and instruction, the teachers stand nearest to the springs of national life. The degradation of the teachers of any nation, whether by the lowering of appreciation, of care in selection, of grateful recognition, or of more substantial reward, is an exceedingly dangerous thing. It is more dangerous than even the degradation of the clergy."

Professor Ladd's article calls forth many remonstrances in the press. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* styles it "a cry of defeat," indicating that the writer "is out of touch with his colleagues and his times" and that "he is not willing to adjust himself to new conditions." The New York *Press* says:

"As a matter of fact, there never was a time when so much was being done for learning in the United States as is being done to-day; there never was a time when learning was more highly esteemed and was so widely spread; when so great means were placed to the use of college professors and so great opportunities afforded them. If the respect for the teachers of learning has not kept pace with the great and growing respect for learning itself, it must be the fault of the teachers. If the people refuse to trust them or in public office to take them for guides in affairs of state and finance, it is because as a class they have displayed a conspicuous and sensational unfitness for those occupations. A college professor who exhibits qualities entitling him to recognition in public affairs is almost eagerly seized on for office. In recent years high and important offices have been held by such. But the attempt to elevate the professorial body into a sacrosanct cult, possessed of prescriptive rights in the management of public affairs, must remain a dream of philosophy as taught at Yale."

MARION CRAWFORD'S DRAMATIZATION OF THE PAOLO-FRANCESCA STORY.

SARAH BERNHARDT has successfully produced at her own Paris theater a drama specially written for her by F. Marion Crawford on the theme of the ill-fated love of Paolo and Francesca. Mr. Crawford had accepted the commission to write this play several years ago, and was not aware at the time that Stephen Phillips and D'Annunzio were at work on the same theme. The drama was written in English, and has been translated into French for Mme. Bernhardt by Marcel Schwab, a stylist and eminent poet.

According to the critics, and to the admissions of Mr. Crawford himself, his "Francesca da Rimini" is wholly unlike any of the plays ever based on the immortal Dante page. It is "realistic" and "historical." It ignores the Dante legend entirely and follows tradition and ascertained fact. It is in five acts, one of which is a prolog concerned with events which take place fourteen years earlier than the events of the drama proper.

In *Le Journal*, that leading critic and playwright Catulle

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Mendès summarizes the plot and points out the merits and the weakness of the drama. The development of the plot is as follows:

The prolog shows us the scene after the marriage of Francesca to Giovanni by proxy. Francesca had not seen Giovanni, but had been told that he resembled greatly Paolo the handsome, his brother and his proxy. She was half disposed to love Paolo, but consoled herself with the thought that her husband was not unlike him. She had been taken to the nuptial chamber, and she had prayed to the Madonna. All the lights but one are extinguished, and suddenly a side door is opened and Giovanni enters—the cripple, the hunchback, the physical monster! "Who are you?" asks Francesca, trembling and horror-stricken. "Your husband."

When the next acts opens, Francesca has been married fourteen years, and Paolo has been her lover all this time. She has a child, a girl named Concordia, and there is some doubt as to whether Giovanni or Paolo is her real father. The child is voluble and indiscreet; she is given to prying and babbling, and some of her chatter excites Giovanni's suspicions. Paolo, too, is married and a father of children by his legitimate spouse. This woman, while Paolo is hastily preparing to leave Florence for his command in the army, accuses him of treachery and threatens him with exposure. She is about to be tried by Giovanni, but she commits suicide—or is strangled by the jailer at a sign from Paolo.

Paolo departs, but in a few weeks he secretly returns and tries to climb into Francesca's apartments. Giovanni, by this time thoroughly suspicious and watchful, appears in the garden. His spies had informed him of Paolo's presence. He mounts to the window, looks into the chamber, and convinces himself. The lovers are reading the story of Guinevere and Lancelot. He descends, makes his way into the room, and stabs the guilty pair.

Mendès, in reviewing what he calls a "melodrama" pure and simple, says that the play is not devoid of artistic merit; that it has intensely interesting moments, and that the prolog is highly effective and poignant. But he adds that no deep impression, no true emotion was produced by it, saying further:

"This not merely because of the deplorable absence of a true love, of a genuine lyricism, but also—and primarily—because Mr. Crawford has unfortunately complicated with incident the simple legend of Paolo and Francesca—a legend immortally fixed and planted in human memory by the genius of the compassionate Dante; and it was not right, even under the prompting of Shakespearian ambition, to draw a melodrama from the Divine Comedy. . . . . .

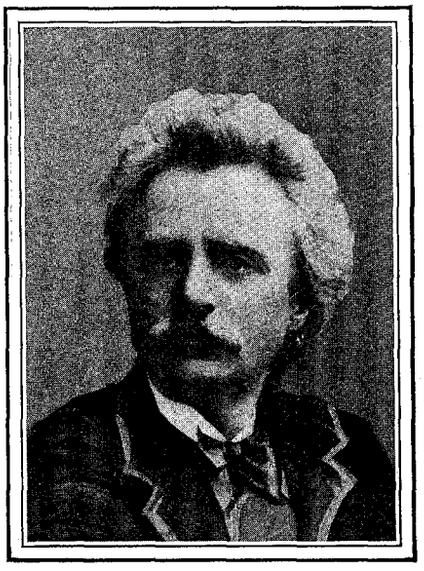
"Were the play the most adroit and exciting ever written, who would not see at once that it had but a remote relation to the subject chosen by the author, and that he spoiled it, made it banal? That the amours of Paolo and Francesca in reality continued for fourteen years; that Francesca had a big girl, and a most awkward chatterer and busybody; that Paolo was a married man and a person capable of sanctioning the murder of his wife; that Giovanni, a betrayed husband for fourteen years, suddenly became an Othello or Cain, is possible, even historic, I admit; but it is different from the legend, which is the true account for the purpose of the poetic drama."

Mendès concludes by saying that the lovers are presented as modern, circumspect, discreet, polite personages, and passion, ecstasy, irresistible attraction, such as Dante indicated, are wanting from the scenes in which Crawford makes them talk of their love. Yet, had the play remained unwritten, we should have lost an elegant, well-constructed and at times pathetic work.

In an interview with a correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Crawford says that he deliberately rejected the "legend" and followed history. Paolo and Francesca, he says, were flesh-and-blood people. It is interesting to know that Mr. Crawford is greatly pleased with the treatment of his play by the critics, and that Mendès's notice (which may seem rather severe) he declares to be "most conscientious and fair-minded." In passing, Mr. Crawford makes this announcement: "I have been working on a novel for years which will bring in Dante's people, and Dante himself, most likely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD GRIEG: A MASTER OF THE MUSICAL LYRIC.

THE place of Edward Grieg, the greatest of Norwegian composers, in the musical Pantheon has hardly as yet been determined. Perhaps, as is intimated by the more conservative musical critics, his name will never rank with those of the "great masters"; but few will deny that his work is peculiarly penetrative and strikingly original. "It is, of a truth, music in which merit and failing are curiously mingled," declares Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason; "its delicate beauty is unique, its limitations extreme. It is as fair as a flower, and as fragile." He continues (in the New York *Outlook*, May 3):



EDWARD GRIEG.

"Grieg is of the nervous, sensitive temperament, the temperament of Keats and Stevenson, quick and ardent in feeling, and in art notable for subjective, intimate work rather than for the wide objective point of view. Grieg's music is of value, indeed, just because it is the artistic expression of delicate personal feeling. We shall find that his whole development tended toward a singularly individual, or at most national, utterance; that his efforts toward a complexer or more universal style, such as in poetry we call epic, were unsuccessful; and that his real and inimitable achievement is all in the domain of the pure lyric."

It was Nordraak, a young Norwegian musician of magnetic personality, who first aroused Grieg's enthusiasm for the Norse folk-songs, and fired him with an ambition to found on them a finished art. The two men solemnly took an oath of musical allegiance to their fatherland. "It was as tho the scales fell from my eyes," writes Grieg; "for the first time I learned . . . to understand my own nature. We abjured the Gade-Mendelssohn insipid and diluted Scandinavianism, and bound ourselves with enthusiasm to the new path which the modern school is now following." The result of Grieg's efforts in his chosen field was romantic music—sonatas, songs, dances, "tone-pictures"—of an "indescribably delicate" nature. Says Mr. Mason:

"It is like the poetry of Mr. Henley in its exclusive concern with moods, with personal emotions of the subtlest, most elusive sort. It is intimate, suggestive, intangible. It voices the gentlest feelings of the heart, or summons up the airiest visions of the imagination. It is whimsical, too, changes its hues like the chameleon, and often surprises us with a sudden flight to some unexpected shade of expression. Again, its *finesse* is striking. The phrases are polished like gems, the melodies charm us with their perfect proportions, the cadences are as consummate as they are novel. Then, again, the rhythm is most delightfully frank and straightforward; there is no maundering or uncertainty, but always a vigorous dancing progress, as candid as childhood. It is hard to keep one's feet still through some of the Norwegian Dances. And tho in the Lyric Pieces rhythm is idealized, it is always definite and clear, so that they are at the opposite pole from all that formless sentimentality which abandons accent in order to wail. Again, one must notice the curious exotic flavor of this music, a flavor not Oriental but Northern, a half-wild, half-tender pathos, outlandish a little, but not turgid—on the contrary, perfectly pellucid."

There are, however, grave defects in Grieg's music, if Mr.

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Mason's judgment be accepted. No other composer, he remarks, has had so many "mannerisms," so many "little tricks and idiosyncrasies"; and "nothing menaces thought more than affectations and whimsicalities of style." Moreover, Mr. Mason thinks that severely critical standards compel the admission that Grieg's personality was "graceful without strength, romantic without the sense of tragedy, highly gifted with all gentle qualities of nature, but lacking in the more virile powers, in broad vision, epic magnanimity, and massive force." He concludes:

"When all is said, Grieg has in his early works made a contribution to music which our sense of his later shortcomings must not make us forget. His Piano Sonata and his Violin Sonatas supply chamber-music with a note of pure lyric enthusiasm, of fresh unthinking animation, not elsewhere to be found. His Peer Gynt Suite fills a similar place among orchestral works. His best piano pieces, and, above all, his lovely and too little known songs, are unique in their delicate voicing of the tenderest, most elusive personal feeling, as well as in their consummate *finesse* of workmanship. It is a Liliputian world, if you will, but a fair one. That art of the future which Grieg predicts in his essay on Mozart, which 'will unite lines and colors in marriage, and show that it has its roots in all the past, that it draws sustenance from old as well as from new masters,' will acknowledge in Grieg himself the source of one indispensable element—the element of naïve and spontaneous romance."

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" AS A CHICAGO PRODUCT.

A LITERARY situation as unexpected as it is unique is created by the decision of Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, of the United States district court of Chicago, granting Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chicago, the author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," a perpetual injunction against further performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," on the ground that M. Rostand's play contains plagiarized situations. The court in its order ruled that Captain Gross was also entitled to an accounting of the profits from the play, but Captain Gross waived this right and accepted $1 as satisfaction. He announces, however, his intention of erecting in Grossdale Park, Chicago "the most distinctive theater in the country," in which to present his play. "To think," exclaims the New York *Sun*, "that Edmond Rostand, of Paris, should have been caught, in the opinion of a Western master in chancery, appropriating the play plan invented by Mr. Eberly Gross, of Chicago, and that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' should be the result of the appropriation! America seems to be becoming the true home of the Muses as well as the world center of industry and finance."

CAPT. SAMUEL E. GROSS.

The history of this remarkable case is told in the New York *Times* as follows:

"Subsequently to the production of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' in this country, Samuel Eberly Gross, a Chicagoan of wealth, filed a bill in the United States circuit court to restrain A. M. Palmer and Richard Mansfield from producing Rostand's play in this country or England. Mr. Gross asserted that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was an infringement upon 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville,' a comedy written by himself before M. Rostand's work was produced.

"It appeared that some twenty years previously Mr. Gross, who was a man of some leisure and literary aspirations, wrote a comedy which he protected both by American and English copyrights. For years the play reposed in a safe-deposit vault, but in 1896 it was staged at the Novelty Theater, London. Its success evidently was not great, for it occasioned hardly a memory in the theatrical world.

"Prior to the London production, Mr. Gross claims, he submitted the play to A. M. Palmer. A. R. Cazauran, who was then Mr. Palmer's reader and adapter, is said to have recommended its production. The play remained in manuscript until 1895, when it was published in a handsome edition by Stone & Kimball and circulated by Mr. Gross among his friends.

"Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was first produced in Paris in 1897. In October, 1898, a translation by Howard Thayer Kingsbury was brought out at the Garden Theater in this city. It will be observed that the date of its first production in Paris was a year later than the advent of 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville' in London. When Mr. Mansfield produced 'Cyrano' in Chicago, Mr. Gross witnessed the first performance, and in the course of the evening asserted that it had been copied from his work. He decided to bring suit and called attention to similarities in plot, dialogue, and characters.

"Mr. Mansfield continued to play 'Cyrano' with great success throughout the country, and it was artistically and financially one of his greatest successes."

The leading character of Captain Gross's drama is distinguished by the big nose that made Cyrano famous. An even more striking point of similarity in both plays is the wooing by proxy in a balcony scene. "There is no escape," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "from the proposition that, in this country at least, the celebrated nose of Cyrano de Bergerac is very much out of joint." It continues:

"The decision of the district court is subject to review by the full bench, and possibly it was in view of this fact that Mr. Gross chose not to press any claim for a share in the profits from the play. But until reversed, Mr. Rostand stands convicted in Chicago of plagiarism, the moral effect of which can hardly fail of extending beyond the local scene of the contest and the credit of this simple composition. The opinions of those who have read both plays with care, that there is no similarity except what is practically inevitable where there is common historical basis, must of course have been duly weighed before the ruling of the court. The possible injury of this injunction to the French playwright is so great as to warrant him in going to large expense to secure a reversal of judgment. So far as Messrs. Mansfield and Palmer are concerned, their case is very simple. Their interest is confined to the piece in question, or practically confined to it, and there is no reason to suppose that they will make further contention."

Mr. Mansfield, when questioned regarding the possible results of the decision, replied (as quoted in the press despatches):

"The decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the Gross case at Chicago can have no effect on the presentation of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' beyond the fact that Mr. Gross will receive royalties in the future instead of M. Rostand. What effect it will have in France is an entirely different matter, but it may probably result in the Théâtre Français and the great American and European artists overwhelming Mr. Gross with orders for plays, and Chicago in future may be the center of another industry."

The case has attracted much interest in France. M. Rostand is at present in his Pyrenean château, but one of his intimate friends, M. Pierre Véber, assured the New York *Herald's* Paris correspondent that the charge of plagiarism was ridiculous:

"I know Rostand too well to have the slightest doubt on the subject. Rostand was quite ignorant of American literature on the subject and the production of the piece at the time he wrote his play, and he is much too honest to have ever pilfered another man's ideas.

"As for the claim made by Mr. Gross that his hero's big nose inspired 'Cyrano' and the famous balcony scene, I can only say that such a personage as Cyrano did really have a big nose, so why should M. Rostand have dipped into the 'Merchant Prince of Cornville'?

"The balcony scene is not a novelty either. The idea of the unhappy lover impersonating a fortunate rival with the latter's consent and in his presence has been staged many a time before. Indeed, I may say that there are not more than a score and a half situations known on the stage, and Mr. Gross has not added to the number."

"Might it not be possible to effect a compromise," suggests the Chicago *Tribune*, "by calling the play 'Cyrano de Cornville'?"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAUSE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

ALTHO the recent eruptions in the West Indies have been disastrous on account of their proximity to thickly inhabited districts, they appear to have been small in intensity in comparison to many other similar occurrences which have taken place. This would hardly be gathered from newspaper accounts, yet it is made clear by Prof. Israel C. Russell in an article written for the New York *Tribune* (May 14). Says Professor Russell:

"There have been times in the history of the earth when outwellings of molten rock have occurred throughout the extent of many long fissures, and vast inundations of lava have resulted, as, for example, when the lava plains crossed by the Columbia River were formed. These plains, some 200,000 square miles in area, are underlain by sheets of once molten rock, which have an average thickness of something like 4,000 feet. Between outpourings of veritable floods of lava, as in the instance cited, and the eruption of the smallest volcano there is a complete gradation, showing that all volcanoes have essentially the same mode of origin.

"Local eruptions, or volcanoes, in distinction from 'fissure eruptions,' present two leading characteristics—in one class the lava is poured out quietly, frequently in vast quantity, but without explosions; and in the other class the matter extruded is generally comparatively small in amount, but accompanied by explosions, frequently of great violence.

"During eruptions of the quiet type, the lava comes to the surface in a highly liquid condition—that is, it is thoroughly fused, and flows with almost the freedom of water. . . . There is an absence of fragmental material, such as explosive volcanoes hurl into the air, and a person may stand within a few yards of a rushing stream of molten rock, or examine closely the opening from which it is being poured out, without danger or serious inconvenience.

"The quiet volcanic eruptions are attended by the escape of steam and gases from the molten rock, but the lava being in a highly liquid state, the steam and gases dissolved in it escape quietly and without explosions. If, however, the molten rock is less completely fluid, or in a viscous condition, the vapors and gases contained in it find difficulty in escaping, and may be retained until, becoming concentrated in large volume, they break their way to the surface, producing violent explosions. Volcanoes in which the lava extruded is viscous, and the escape of steam and gases is retarded until the pent-up energy bursts all bounds, are of the explosive type. One characteristic example is Vesuvius.

"In extreme examples of explosive volcanoes, the summit portion of a crater, perhaps several miles in circumference and several thousand feet high, is blown away. Such an occurrence is recorded in the case of the volcano Caseguina, Nicaragua, in 1835. Or an entire mountain may disappear, being reduced to lapilli and dust and blown into the air, as in the case of Krakatoa, in the Strait of Sunda, 1883.

"The essential feature of a volcano . . . is a tube or conduit, leading from the highly heated subcrust portion of the earth to the surface, through which molten rock is forced upward to the surface. The most marked variations in the process depend on the quantity of molten rock extruded, and on the freedom of escape of the steam and gases contained in the lava.

"The cause of the rise of the molten rock in a volcano is still a matter of discussion. Certain geologists contend that steam is the sole motive power; while others consider that the lava is forced to the surface owing to pressure on the reservoir from which it comes. The view perhaps most favorably entertained at present, in reference to the general nature of volcanic eruptions, is that the rigid outer portion of the earth becomes fractured, owing principally to movements resulting from the shrinking of the cooling inner mass, and that the intensely hot material reached by the fissures, previously solid owing to pressure, becomes liquid when pressure is relieved, and is forced to the surface. As the molten material rises it invades the water-charged rocks near the surface and acquires steam, or the gases resulting from the decomposition of water, and a new force is added which produces the most conspicuous and at times the most terrible phenomena accompanying eruptions.

"The recent volcanic outbreaks on Martinique and St. Vincent were eruptions of the explosive type, similar to the explosions that have occurred from time to time in Vesuvius. The volcanoes have been dormant for years, and the lava in the summit portion of their conduits was cold and hard; movements in the earth's crust caused a fresh ascent of lava from deep below the surface; the molten material came in contact with water in the rocks it invaded, and steam explosions resulted.

"These explosions were similar to what would happen if water should be poured on a mass of molten slag such as comes from an iron furnace."

NEW METHOD OF COOKING CEREALS.

THE discovery of a dry process of cooking starchy products, such as grains, which hitherto have required large quantities of water for cooking, has been announced by Dr. A. P. Anderson, curator of the Columbia University herbarium. Dr. Anderson says in a paper on the subject, quoted in the New York *Sun* (May 10):

"To prepare starches for human foods it is essential that the granules should be broken up, in order to be more easily acted upon by the different digestive enzymes. The salivary enzymes are especially active in converting starch into sugar, but raw starch, in which the granules are intact, is very slowly acted upon and is not changed even after hours of contact with the saliva.

"On the other hand, when the starch granules are previously broken up by heating in water the enzymotic action is almost instantaneous, and the starch is converted into sugar, in which form it is soluble and easily assimilated. . . . . .

"In the course of my experiments and study of the theoretical structure of the starch granule I have discovered a method by means of which starch granules of all kinds as well as starchy seeds and products can be expanded and broken up without the use of water from the outside, which is customary in the conversion of starches into pastes in the ordinary cooking processes with water.

"Instead of adding water, I am able to effect the complete swelling of the starch granule by means of dry heat. This I do by subjecting the starch granule, grain, or starchy mass to a rapid heat in a saturated atmosphere.

"At the end of the process I find the starch granules broken up into an innumerable number of particles or fragments. The resulting products after the expansion are drier than before, on account of the loss of water which escapes at the time of the expansion.

"I find that I can in this way swell or expand any starchy product, and especially the cereal grains. When the grains are swelled the resulting products are from four to sixteen times greater in volume than the original kernel. The expanded kernels are only enlarged, otherwise exact copies of the original.

"At the time of the expansion they become white, porous, and bread-like, and on account of the rapid heating and comparatively low temperature the greater proportion of the starch remains unchanged, excepting in that it is broken up into fragments as before explained, not being altered to any extent chemically. Some dextrin is formed, especially when the heating is prolonged and at higher temperatures.

"When air-dry powdered starches, like corn starch, tapioca flour, sago flour, or starchy preparations like pearl sago and pearl tapioca, are treated, the resulting swelled dry white masses become enlarged copies of the original, which increases in volume from six to nine times. When pure starches are thus treated and expanded, and the resulting dry products afterward placed in water, they go into suspension, forming a starch paste similar in every respect to one formed by boiling starch in water.

"The only difference between starch paste or starchy food products prepared by the ordinary methods of boiling or cooking with water and the dry method of expanding them is that the resulting products expanded when dry can be kept indefinitely in their dry condition, while the products prepared with water easily spoil and ferment when not afterward sterilized and kept in closed vessels."

It is stated by the writer of the account in *The Sun* that at the

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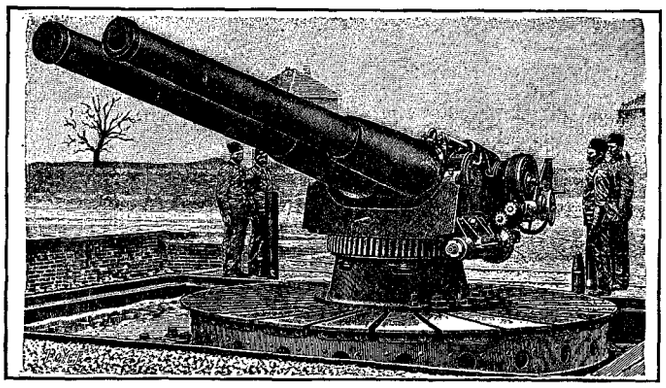
scientific meeting at which Dr. Anderson's paper was read, specimens of the products treated by his process, including wheat, rice, buckwheat, pearl barley, pearl sago, and tapioca, were presented for inspection and tasting. All these products, while greatly expanded, retained their original shape, and all quickly dissolved in the mouth. Pearl sago, especially, simply melted away. Wheat and buckwheat gave a little opportunity for mastication, and had a pleasing flavor. Says the writer:

"A suggestion was made by one of Dr. Anderson's hearers that the discovery was likely to go a long way toward solving the vexed question of concentrated food in emergency rations for soldiers. It is said that the products could be put upon the market cheaply, the expense of the process being less than that of the ordinary methods of cooking."

TWIN CANNON.

ON vessels of war heavy guns have long been mounted in couples, as this arrangement has enabled them to be sheltered in a single turret; but such cannon are independent and must be aimed and maneuvered separately. On land single guns have generally been used. Lately, however, heavy guns for land batteries have been mounted together in pairs so that the two form practically a single unit. This arrangement has many



SCHNEIDER TWIN 6-INCH GUNS.

advantages, we are told by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army, who writes of it in *La Nature* (May 3). After noting the use of guns in pairs on board men-of-war, he goes on to say:

"Going a little further in this direction, the Messrs. Schneider . . . have established a system that enables two cannon to be mounted on one carriage; thus the two pieces occupy the minimum space and can consequently be contained in a turret of minimum size, or may be used behind a simple shield. This means economy in weight and in space at the same time.

"But these advantages are not all; there is another whose importance is yet more considerable. The two guns are, in fact, mounted on a single steel support, and being thus solidly connected need not be aimed separately; thus the rapidity of fire is increased as well as its accuracy."

The two guns may be fired either both at once or separately and either by percussion or electrically. They have, of course, all the latest appliances. The system including the twin cannon, their support, and all the mechanism for aiming them is supported on a cast-steel base that turns on a ball-bearing. Says Colonel Delauney in closing:

"This invention, which is characterized by so great simplicity, has, as we have seen, inestimable advantages, realizing great economy of weight, and enabling us to make the fire more effective in a notable degree. Presumably the arrangement, which has been already applied to cannon of 0.15 meter caliber [6 inches] will in future be used for even larger pieces. The power of naval artillery will make a giant stride on the day when such progress shall be realized on shipboard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAVE PLANTS NERVES?

IT has been said that the only real difference between a plant and an animal is that the former can not move about. Even this does not hold universally, for some of the lower water-plants swim about quite freely. But it is certain that many organs that we are accustomed to regard as distinctively animal exist, at least in a rudimentary form, in plants. This would appear to be the case with the nerves, for recent experiment seems to show that plants have a nervous system, altho it is of the most primitive kind. A recent investigator, M. Nemec, has just published an account of some researches along this line, which is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 26). Says the writer:

"It has long been known that certain parts of plants may be irritated by various means, and that the excitation can be transmitted across a zone that has no power of reaction, to a more or less distant point where it produces motion. From this it is only a step to the assertion that plants have at least a rudimentary nervous system. Some believe that the propagation is accomplished by successive dehydration of the protoplasm; others think that as the protoplasm is continuous from cell to cell, it may serve in some other way as the agent of a transmission analogous to that which takes place in the nervous system.

"M. Nemec tries to throw some light on the question by experiments on the effect of wounds on the protoplasm. He proves that when roots and other organs are wounded in the course of his investigations, two results follow. The first is an accumulation of protoplasm, and perhaps also a nucleus, at the cut or wounded surface, and this movement is propagated with decreasing velocity from the wounded part to the healthy parts. The speed varies in different tissues. It is a curious fact that if the wave of condensation (if we may call it so for simplicity) meets a cell which is in process of division it does not affect this cell—it seems to disappear, so far as the cell is concerned, and reappears in the following cell. . . . Just after the cell content is modified (and this is the second phenomenon), it returns to its previous state. But this return is of short duration; a second modification takes place in which the protoplasm assumes a somewhat gelatinous appearance.

"This second phenomenon is more local than the former; it is propagated less quickly and not so far as the other; and M. Nemec thinks that the first may be due to a disturbance of hydrostatic balance in the cells, while the second is rather caused by the febrile condition that is provoked by the wound. Messrs. Loeb and Mathews would say that it was a coagulation due to rupture of equilibrium of the ions."

An important fact in connection with the possibility of a rudimentary nervous system in plants is a discovery by M. Nemec that the cells are traversed by fibrils which may possibly even pass from one cell to another. These fibrils, which can be seen only by careful staining with an appropriate liquid, are seen most frequently in the excitable and mobile parts of the plant, and so they would seem to be the agents of excitation and motion. In the genus *Vicia*, the fibrils run along the axis of the root, and M. Nemec found that when a ring-shaped incision was made around the outside, so as not to touch them, the root kept its power of receiving and transmitting stimulation, while if the axis of the root was pierced, so as to wound the fibrils, all excitability was lost. When the point of the root was cut off, sensitiveness to gravity was also lost, since it resides only in the tip of the root; but when the tip had regrown, the sensitiveness did not reappear. In this case M. Nemec found that the continuity of the fibrils was lost; the new ones did not join the old ones, so that the tip of the root was like the end of a finger whose nerves have been severed by a cut. It could not transmit its message to the rest of the plant. The reviewer goes on to say, in conclusion:

"It may be seen that M. Nemec brings facts and arguments to

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support his thesis; he has opened an interesting field to exploration, and it is desirable that other investigators should follow him in it. The study of organs of transmission more rudimentary than nerves, in inferior animal organisms and in plants, will perhaps assist us to understand the working of the more complex organs that we know under the name of nerves."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHANCES OF LONG LIFE.

WE should be afraid of the fear of death—not of death itself. If we follow this rule, there is no reason why we should not all become centenarians—so we are told in the *Revue d'Economie Politique* by M. Jean Finot. This author begins an article on the limitations of life by mentioning some traditional long lives. Among these cases are those of a resident of Goa, who is said to have reached his four-hundredth year in the enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties, a Scotchman who lived to be over 200 years old, and various monks of Mont Athos who have reached 150 years. He asserts that Servian statistics for 1897 show three persons between 135 and 140 years old, 18 from 126 to 135, 123 from 115 to 125, and 290 from 105 to 115. In 1890 there were, he says, in the United States, 3,981 persons over 100 years old and 21 in London. M. Finot cites a mathematical formula, which he credits to Dr. Richardson, by which any one may get an idea of his probable length of life. It is only necessary to add the ages of one's father and mother to those of one's two grandfathers and two grandmothers, and the total divided by six indicates the exact number of years one should live. M. Finot does not believe that the average length of human life has been reduced. On the contrary, he believes that it is constantly increasing, owing to the progress of hygiene. Why do we grow old at all? The writer answers:

"For three reasons: 1st, want of physical exercise in the open air; 2d, poisoning by microbes which the phagocytes have not succeeded in destroying; 3d, fear of death. It is hard to imagine the importance of this last element. If a man fears death, it will carry him away. And yet it is quite pleasant to die; no sensation could be compared to it."

To prove this assertion, M. Finot quotes Heim, who related the sensations he experienced while falling with his companions from the summit of one of the Alps to a death which he miraculously escaped:

"At first a sense of beatitude, then complete insensibility to touch and pain; finally an extreme rapidity of thought and of imagination which in a few seconds enabled him to recollect the events of his whole life. Therefore it is not death we should fear, but the fear it inspires in us. We are wrong, says Socrates, to fear death, as it is our greatest possession on earth, and Seneca adds that it is the best of the inventions of life, while Montesquieu concludes that we should shed tears for men when they are born and not when they die."

M. Henry de Varigny examines the question of longevity in *L'Illustration* from another point of view. He asks: Has the man of to-day a chance to live longer than the man of 2,000 years ago? He bases his conclusions upon charts and statistics published by Prof. Karl Pearson in *Biometrika* and upon the researches made by W. Spiegelberg, of Strassburg, on the age of Egyptian mummies. These conclusions are that an Egyptian who 2,000 years ago lived to be 68 years old was likely to live longer than a modern Englishman of the same age. M. de Varigny gives the following explanation:

"Evidently there was among the Egyptians a natural selection, resulting from environment, that does not take place to-day, at least to the same degree, among civilized people. The Egyptians who reached the age of 68 years had robust constitutions and therefore their chances of longevity were exceptional. Mortality was higher among the children and the adults, and there was a kind of selection by death. The man of to-day is not stronger; he is possibly weaker. But the majority of the people live under conditions more favorable to longevity, because we know what conditions to promote. In other words, the greater expectation of average life is the result of the progress of sanitary science in the fullest sense, and not the result of an increase of vitality. It is the consequence of the evolution of man's intellect rather than of the evolution of his body."

For these reasons M. de Varigny asserts that altho the chances of life have increased for infancy, youth, and the prime of life, they have not increased for old age.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

THAT the teaching of languages, English included, has been sadly neglected in technical and scientific institutions, especially in the United States, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (May 10). We are expert, he says, in many branches of science without being able to tell what we know clearly and simply. In an editorial entitled "A Neglected Branch of Study," the writer says, in part:

"A man may have the most comprehensive and complete knowledge of his subject and may be very expert in it, but without the ability to express himself clearly and distinctly and unmistakably he suffers a handicap so severe that only a great genius can overcome it. . . . The value of an engineering report does not depend so much upon the erudition and the familiarity with the subject exhibited by the engineer making it, as it does upon his ability to make clear and explicit his reasons, to show logically the origin of his deductions, and to impress others with his conclusions. It is precisely this art which has been neglected, this training in rhetoric and logic.

"We are a careless people. Perhaps more than any others we are willing to condone faults of expression if we are sure that the man committing them is correct in his general principles. We do not ask for correct grammar so long as the facts and the statements concerning them are correct; but the habit of slipshod and illogical expression necessarily begets a similarly illogical and slipshod mental attitude. The man who can not express himself in a straightforward and concise way is apt not to be able to think straightly and clearly. Training, then, in the art of expression is of a twofold value, in that it also trains the mind of the student to run in logical channels and to act with precision and clarity upon problems presented to it. This training is noticeably lacking in many engineering graduates whose experience has certainly been sufficient to qualify them in other regards."

The writer points out that the systematic study of English is of especial value to engineering students, whose standing in their profession depends upon their ability to make clear and accurate statements. He says:

"They will have observations to make and conclusions to draw from them, and a very large proportion of the value of these conclusions and observations will be dependent upon the language in which they are stated. . . . . .

"To show the value of the art of expression, one has only to note that Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' for example, has found thousands and perhaps millions of popular readers, and has impressed upon the whole period a belief in the author's conclusions—largely on account of the fact that the work is a masterpiece of pure and limpid English. If it had been written in the style of some of the papers read during the last few years before American engineering societies and printed in our technical journals, it is doubtful whether or not it would have attracted even passing public attention."

Telephonic Privacy.—The daily papers announce that U. S. Jackson, of Boston, has invented a device by which privacy is assured in telephonic conversations. By this arrangement, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "so long

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as two persons are talking over the circuit every other telephone on the same line is locked, that is, the bell will not ring."

"The attachment may be placed upon any ordinary telephone, and its introduction may become general without the construction of a special line. Its effect is to transform the line between the two persons using it into a private wire. The current is directed only through the two instruments in use, and it is controlled absolutely by those who are using the instruments. By its operation it is declared that there is a great saving in electric energy, since the force being thus concentrated can not be diverted. An examination of the experimental line has been made with a view to testing its capacity for reducing the cost of telephoning. Electricians assert that they see no reason why, with this attachment, it will not be possible to talk between long-distance points with a short-distance instrument. . . . . .

"The simplicity of the attachment and the consequent ease of understanding and operating it are among the features that commend it, and which, doubtless, may add to its popularity."

THE NARCOTIC HABIT.

THE increasing use of all sorts of narcotics by persons who, if not actually in health, have as yet no perceptible disease other than a craving for some stimulant or sedative, is ascribed by a writer in *The Hospital* (April 26) to the fact that "we have largely abused the good gifts of nature by employing, as daily luxuries, and in time as artificially created necessaries, things which, if kept in their right places, would have been reserved as resources in emergency or in distress." The writer goes on to say:

"We are told by those who take it that tobacco is an eminently tranquilizing and soothing agent, capable of softening down many of the asperities of life; but it is manifest that it can no longer exert this influence, or fulfil this purpose, in the case of a consumer who is never long without it, even when the ways which he is called upon to traverse are entirely smooth. If difficulties come to him the tobacco fails of its effect, and something more powerful, or to which he is less habituated, must be—or at least too often is—resorted to. We are strongly inclined to the belief that the excessive smoking of our time, under conditions which do not seem to afford any sufficient justification for it, must to some extent be blamed for the manifestly increasing prevalence of 'habits,' and that, if the comparatively mild and harmless drug were used discreetly and in moderation, the necessity or fancied necessity for the stronger and more harmful one would be far less likely to assert itself. As a matter of fact, the absolute need for either one or the other can only seldom arise in the conditions of modern life, and the daily use of the narcotic can hardly be looked upon in any other light than as a piece of unnecessary self-indulgence. That this is so is abundantly shown by the example of women, who smoke but rarely, and whose want of a panacea against the smaller ills of life, the worries of a household, the cares incidental to the possession of children and servants, is certainly far greater than that of their husbands. Possibly many women who have now fallen into 'habits' might have been preserved from them if they had smoked; and it seems certain that many men would have been preserved from them if they had used tobacco without abusing it."

Intellect and Size of Skull.—The opinion is widely held that intelligence is connected with cranial capacity, or, in other words, with the size of the head. "The question," says *Cosmos*, "has often been brought up by scientists, but their investigations have resulted in nothing conclusive, and this has been generally regarded as due to the fact that these two magnitudes are incommensurable. We may, it is true, measure the length and breadth of a head, but how shall we express degrees of intellect in figures? However this may be, these difficulties have not frightened Prof. Karl Pearson, who has made a series of experiments that he describes in a recent paper before the London Royal Society. To eliminate as far as possible the errors that might be introduced into comparative measurements on a large number of persons by differences of age, education, and nourishment, Professor Pearson devoted his attention to a homogeneous group of individuals of the same social environment—the students of the University of Cambridge. The Anthropological Society of Cambridge furnished him with a series of measurements on students whose university standing could be obtained from the records. The results deduced from these measurements by a method invented by Professor Pearson . . . proves that the intelligence of a student, so far as it can be measured by his success as a scholar, has no sensible relation to the size of his head. Other experiments in different colleges of the United kingdom confirm this result."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Potato as a Medicine.—The good results of administering potatoes in certain forms of diabetes are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Mossé, who states that he has effected cures by this means. "M. Mossé thinks," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that this treatment probably acts by alkalinization of the humors, in the same way as the treatment by the alkaline mineral waters of Vichy; besides this, potatoes contain oxydases, and bring to the tissues ferments favorable to those oxidations that are habitually retarded in diabetic patients. The quantity of potatoes that should be taken by the invalid varies from two and one-half to three times that of the bread eaten. . . . But altered potatoes should not be employed; when jellied, they contain sugar; in too warm a medium they begin to sprout and their germination also develops sugar, as well as solanin." The writer remarks that in the spring, when potatoes are scarce and not very good, potato-bread may be used to advantage, altho little known. This is prepared by mixing, in proportions varying from one-quarter to one-third, wheat flour with mashed potatoes. This food tastes enough like ordinary bread to make it palatable to persons who feel that they must have plenty of the latter. The use of the potato instead of bread deprives the body of certain useful phosphates that are contained in the latter; but this objection may be removed, we are told, by adding eggs to the diet, especially the yolks.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"By taking a globe, and stretching a thread from the mouth of the Columbia River to the port of Manila, in the Philippines, it will be seen," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "that the shortest or great-circle route passes through the Aleutian Islands, and close to the Japanese coast, leaving the Hawaiian islands far to the south. The importance of Dutch Harbor, as compared with Honolulu, is thus clearly seen, and the advantages of the northern route, with its short stretches and important commercial connections for a Pacific cable, are apparent. . . . An examination of a globe will make the importance of the Alaskan coal deposits much more readily realized."

"THE visit of an earnest British economist and student of industry to this country, to prepare for an extended tour of inspection by two considerable parties representing British industrial interests, is significant of an aspect of British character which is too little appreciated by American competitors," says *The Engineering Magazine* (May). "Britain is slow to waken, but thorough when aroused. There is now working in British engineering plants a spirit and a movement of reorganization and reequipment which is splendid in its courage and startling in its activity. The great technical schools at Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield are crowded to double their capacity with students—not dilettanti, but working lads, eager even after a day's work in the shops to spend the evening learning the principles of their trade. England is being modernized. Let no over-confidence lead American manufacturers to belittle her future importance as an industrial rival."

BRITISH soldiers are to be provided with boiled water for drinking, says *The Hospital*, May 10: "The water will first of all be clarified by a kind of rough filtration through charcoal containing a certain amount of potassium permanganate and will then be 'sterilized' either by filtration or by heat, after which it will be distributed to the troops by means of water-carts reserved for 'safe' water only. So far as the method of sterilization by boiling is concerned, the War Office has adopted a form of apparatus which is very economical of heat, being so arranged that the incoming water absorbs the heat from that which has been through the boiler, and this so effectually that altho the water is raised to boiling temperature it flows out only 4½° Fahr. hotter than it entered the apparatus. By this process active pathogenic organisms are destroyed, altho a few of such as happen to be present in the form of spores may escape. . . . Having got the apparatus, the question now is, What will the British army do with it? This depends, not upon the Medical Department, but upon the extent to which commanding officers can be brought to see the necessity of insisting upon boiled water alone being used for drinking purposes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE one hundred and fourteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, representing 32 synods and 232 presbyteries, opened its sessions on May 15 in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. On the same day also the Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church South and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were opened, the former in Jackson, Miss., and the latter in Springfield, Mo. The meetings of the General Assembly have been heralded by a wealth of comment and speculation in religious and secular papers throughout the country, and wide interest is manifested in the results of its deliberations.

The first act of the Assembly, the election of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., as moderator, occasioned some surprise, and was at once accepted as evidence of the strength of the "liberal" element. The New York *Evening Post* said:

"Dr. Van Dyke's election as moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly is an award of that highest honor of the denomination almost unexampled. It has usually gone to some father of the church, some great ecclesiastical administrator, or some profound theologian with a reputation as *malleus hereticorum*. Its bestowal upon a clergyman who, tho unquestionably a fine preacher, has had his widest vogue as a writer and lecturer, and who has given up the pulpit for the professor's chair, must be taken, we suppose, as a graceful tribute to literature and to personal charm. Certainly it can not be inferred that a conservative assembly, with the burning question of creed revision to come before it, should have chosen Dr. Van Dyke to mark its approval of his liberal theology. He himself lightly put away any such significance by intimating that he suspected that many of the commissioners who voted for him thought they were really voting for his father—one of the most rigidly orthodox Presbyterians that ever lived."

The retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, of San Francisco, preached the customary sermon at the opening session, taking as his subject, "The Enduring Mission of Presbyterianism." He said in part:

"Any consideration of the mission of Presbyterianism would be incomplete if, in the first place, it did not note the fact as of greatest prominence, that the Presbyterian Church has always held forth to the world a confessional testimony to what it believes to be the truth of God. It has not said, with Newman, that all there is in religion is dogma, nor has it said, with Schleiermacher, that religion is all feeling or life. It has characteristically approached men on their rational side, and assuming that conviction shapes conduct, it has aimed to enlighten the intellect and to persuade the will by the plain presentation of the truth of God.

"It is idle to deny that strong counter-currents have set in against this position. Doctrine is belittled and creed is decried, and many echoes are sounding out that the function of a church in these last days is to cultivate piety and to quicken the generously ethical impulse of men—and to stop there. On the other hand, we devoutly believe that the call is made all the louder by this very tendency, for the witnessing work of a confessional church. Let us not deceive ourselves; this is a theological age; not profoundly so, but predominantly so, even tho it may think otherwise of itself."

Standing, from Left to Right—Samuel J. Niccolls, D.D., John E. Parsons, Daniel R. Noyes, George B. Stewart, D.D., E. W. C. Humphrey, William McKibbin, D.D., William H. Roberts, D.D., William R. Crabbe, Elisha R. Fraser.
Sitting, from Left to Right—Daniel W. Fisher, D.D., Henry Van Dyke, D.D., Samuel Sprecher, D.D., the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Charles A. Dickey, D.D., Herrick Johnson, D.D., Stephen W. Dana, D.D., John M. Harlan.
A portrait of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, chairman of the committee, is inserted in the right-hand corner.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE.

The second day's session was marked by the presentation to the Assembly of the report of the committee on creed revision. The report was read by Dr. Minton, the committee's chairman, and was for the most part unanimous, a single member, Dr. De Witt, expressing dissent on two points. It covers the three tasks set for the committee, furnishing a "declaratory statement" as a supplement to the Westminster Confession, two additional chapters on "The Holy Spirit" and "The Love of God and Missions," and a "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith." The nature of the "declaratory statement" has already been made public (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 1), and is chiefly notable for its repudiation of the doctrine of infant damnation, and its explanation of the doctrine of predestination as in harmony with God's love for all mankind and His condemnation of none except for sin. The passage in the Westminster

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Confession in which the Pope is described as "Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition," is changed to read:

"The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without warrant in fact, and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ."

The "brief statement" is composed of sixteen articles; on God, Revelation, the Eternal Purpose, the Creation, the Sin of Man, the Grace of God, Election, Jesus Christ, Faith and Repentance, the Holy Spirit, the New Birth and the New Life, the Resurrection and the Life to Come, the Law of God, the Church and the Sacraments, the Last Judgment, and, lastly, Christian Service and the Final Triumph. The second article is considered the most important of all by the New York *Independent*, in view of the discussions on biblical criticism. It is as follows:

"We believe that God is revealed in nature, in history, and in the heart of man; that He has made gracious and clearer revelations of Himself to men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; and that Jesus Christ, the Word made flesh, is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person. We gratefully receive the Holy Scriptures, given by inspiration, to be the faithful record of God's gracious revelations and the sure witness to Christ, as the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and life."

Mention of Adam is omitted from Article V., "Of the Sin of Man":

"We believe that our first parents, being tempted, chose evil, and so fell away from God and came under the power of sin, the penalty of which is eternal death; and we confess that, by reason of this disobedience, we and all men are born with a sinful nature, that we have broken God's law, and that no man can be saved but by His grace."

The question of creed revision came before the Assembly for definite action on May 23, and was disposed of in less than two hours. After a discussion that was more congratulatory than polemic, the report of the committee was adopted by only two less than a unanimous vote.

By the press at large the changes proposed seem to be, for the most part, favorably regarded. The Minneapolis *Times* hails the report as a "triumph of the new and sweeter, if not so stately, modern spirit of theology." The Indianapolis *News* thinks that "the proposed statement is to be commended because it makes for greater freedom and liberality." The Detroit *Free Press* says:

"Naturally, a report of this kind must be in the nature of a compromise. It must be sufficiently elastic to admit a certain latitude of individual interpretation, and at the same time sufficiently rigid to hold the church together to certain definite principles of faith. The report, however, reveals the extreme caution of the theological mind in approaching a question of great moment to the church, a caution that in this case is readily understood. The Westminster Confession is so logical that its conclusions, from its premises of God's sovereignty and the infallibility and sufficiency of the Bible, have been termed 'wholly irresistible.' So logical a structure is not to be dealt with rashly. Modifications are to be considered thoughtfully, lest in making changes that seem slight in themselves the whole fabric of the confession be destroyed. And this seems to have been the thought that the committee had constantly in mind. It is trying to reconcile the old Calvinism to the new century, and to do it in such a manner that nobody will be startled or terrified by the transformation."

On the other hand, the New York *Sun* maintains that the committee's "laborious attempt to smother the harsh voice of the Confession under the flannel of smooth speech" is not very successful. The New York *Independent* says:

"We hold that a church is best off when it has no binding creed-system of theology, but is left to the instruction of the Holy Spirit and is allowed to take advantage of every modification of belief which careful study, human sympathy, and divine guidance can supply. We much fear a new creed unanimously recommended. It will put a fresh burden on the church just as the old burden was being lifted. To be sure the burden may not be as heavy, but it will bear too heavily on some consciences."

The sessions of the Assembly on May 20 and 21 were devoted to the celebration of the centennial of home missions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg; the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young and the Rev. Dr. M. E. Koonce, of Alaska; the Rev. Milton E. Caldwell, of Porto Rico; the Rev. Charles F. Richardson, of Montana; and the Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard, of Utah. The crowning event of the Assembly was the public meeting held on the evening of May 20 in Carnegie Hall. President Roosevelt was the speaker of honor, the keynote of his speech being struck in the following words:

"The century that has closed has seen the conquest of this continent by our people. To conquer a continent is rough work. . . . It is because of the spirit that underlies the missionary work, that the pioneers are prevented from sinking perilously near the level of the savagery against which they contend. Without it the conquest of this continent would have had little but an animal side. Without it the pioneer's fierce and rude virtues and somber faults would have been left unlit by the flame of pure and loving aspiration.

"Without it the life of this country would have been a life of inconceivably hard and barren materialism. Because of it deep beneath and through the national character there runs that power of firm adherence to a lofty ideal upon which the safety of the nation will ultimately expand. Honor, thrice honor, to those who for three generations, during the period of this people's great expansion, have seen that the force of the living truth expanded as the nation expanded."

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF TOLSTOY'S "INSANE PHILOSOPHY."

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost unanimous indorsement of the view taken by those critics who have branded Tolstoy's teaching in regard to sexual relations as "insane" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 3), it appears that Tolstoy's opinions on this subject are shared by quite a number of people in this country. In a recent issue of one of the "New-Thought" papers, *The Nautilus* (Holyoke, Mass.), is found the following: "Before peace can be realized, birth and death in the sense in which we use those words must cease. . . . Physical parentage will cease to be idealized and exalted." Mr. Sydney Flower, writing in *New Thought* (Chicago), declares:

"The aim of existence should be to express this love-force, this sex-energy, this vitality in some way that shall advance our spiritual growth. It is necessary at first that we make use of the physical expression. It will not always be necessary that we should do so. It is not to our highest good that we should continue to live on the physical plane when we know how to reach the spiritual."

Similar sentiments are expressed in *The Christian* (Denver, Col.):

"Motherhood and fatherhood on the mortal plane is a sham. There is no reality in it. It is one great delusion. It is the mystery of iniquity. It belongs to the tadpole period of unfoldment."

Commenting on the above, Helen Wilmans says in *Freedom* (Sea Breeze, Fla.): "Childhood is but the extension of love of self. Generation will have to be merged in regeneration before death is conquered in the world. . . . In this respect I am certain that these teachers are on the right track."

Many Theosophical writings are pervaded with the same

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spirit. From "Fragments of Forgotten History," by one of this school, may be quoted:

"Increased practise of celibacy is the only means for any real advancement of the race; the celibacy which is not the result of restraint, but the outgrowth of a spiritual growth, producing deep conviction and general elevation of character.

"The commonest objection taken against celibacy is that if practised by all it will bring the world to an end; but this objection can only have importance with those who attach an exaggerated importance to the present objective life. The termination of the world, by which is merely meant the end of the present transitory state of our consciousness, is by no means a very dreadful calamity. And again the objection is worthless because the apprehended danger would never occur, as there will always be found a sufficient number to carry on the work of perpetuating the race. Some urge it is only the noblest and most unselfish of men who will be moved by the highest instincts of their nature to adopt celibacy and thus leave the least worthy to propagate. This line of argument entirely ignores the dynamic power of thought which the celibates will bring to bear upon those desirous of issue; and thus the general average of humanity, far from deteriorating, will be likely to improve."

GOVERNOR TAFT'S MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

SOME disquietude has been aroused in Protestant circles by the fact that President Roosevelt is sending an official deputation to the Vatican to confer with Leo XIII. in regard to religious problems in the Philippine Islands. The commission consists of Governor-General Taft, Judge James F. Smith, of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, Major John B. Porter, of the Judge Advocate's Office, and the Roman Catholic Bishop O'Gorman, of South Dakota. "However defensible the measure taken by the President may be," remarks the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist), "it indicates, in the most unmistakable way, the new influence which Rome is acquiring in the United States." And Bishop J. M. Thoburn, the missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Southern Asia, writes as follows in the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate*:

"All this may turn out well in the end, but in sending Governor Taft to Rome it certainly looks as if President Roosevelt has overlooked some very important features of the case. In the first place, the Vatican is the party obligated, and both right and courtesy demand that the commission should be sent from Rome to Manila, and not from Manila to Rome. In the next place, it certainly looks like a sacrifice of official dignity to send Governor Taft on a mission of this kind. He occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Oriental world. He is a governor-general and his official person represents the President of the United States, very much in the same way that Lord Curzon, as governor-general of India, represents the king of England. If it were proposed to send the governor-general of India to Constantinople to settle a semi-religious question with the Sultan, as the head of the Mohammedan community, the very idea would be scouted as preposterous. In such a case the Sultan would be required to go to India in person, or to send a commission with full power to act for him. American prestige stands very high in the East at the present day, and it is much to be desired that nothing should be done to lower it; and yet, if Governor Taft actually goes to Rome as has been announced, the impression made throughout all Eastern lands can hardly fail to be unfavorable.

"Every possible concession should be made to the feelings and wishes of the venerable pontiff at Rome, but surely something is due to the high official who represents the President of the United States. How the plan proposed is viewed in Rome itself may be inferred in some measure from an exuberant letter written from Rome and published in the New York *Sun*. In this letter 'Mr. Taft' is spoken of without any token of respect, while the writer is almost beside himself with joy over the victory which has been secured by the church. Governor Taft is a man who cares nothing for petty personal amenities, but the American people regard with proper jealousy the treatment which is accorded to those who represent them in the high places of the earth. In Japan and China and throughout all Southern Asia, to say nothing of the Philippines, it is vitally important that the United States should keep fully abreast of the most forward nations; but it is greatly to be feared the sending of this commission to Rome will not contribute to that end."

Secretary Root made an official statement a few days previous to the departure of the commission, declaring that Governor Taft's journey to Rome, on his way back to Manila, is made simply "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, a friendly understanding with the authorities having control of the disposition of the property of religious orders and other church property in the Philippines." His errand, adds Mr. Root, "is not in any sense a diplomatic mission; it is simply a business transaction with the owners of the property."

The Roman Catholic papers are disposed to make light of the whole affair. The Chicago *New World* finds Secretary Root's statement an "amusing" one, since "every one knows that it is specially addressed to those who pretend to have a mortal dread of papal encroachments, to satisfy them that there is no immediate danger looming up, nor any intention on the part of the United States to recognize the Pope as a sovereign with whom diplomatic communications may be carried on." The San Francisco *Monitor* says:

"Some of our sectarian contemporaries are grieved to the soul that Uncle Sam should actually venture to have dealings with the tyrant of the Tiber for the arrangement of church matters in the Philippines. They appear to be afraid that the head of the aged pontiff will be turned by such recognition of his ecclesiastical state, and that he may attempt to enslave the republic. Our friends are needlessly alarmed. Both Rome and America will probably survive the ordeal."

The Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times* comments:

"Secretary Root has informed Congress that Governor Taft, with Judge Smith and Major Porter, are going to Rome, not as a 'commission,' but simply to confer with the Roman authorities with the object of securing 'separation between church and state' in the Philippines. Still further explaining, he says the matter is 'simply a business transaction with the owners of property.' These two propositions do not seem either to fit the facts or to agree with each other. It has to be shown where the connection between church and state exists; the hoisting of the American flag in the Philippines swept that connection away. It is the friars' lands that are in question, and these have nothing to do with either church or state. It is a distinct departure from this principle of separation, as set forth in the American Constitution, for the Government to intermeddle in the real estate of any religious corporation. It has no more power to do so than in the case of any private citizen. Tho the friars may be willing to dispose of the property they have held for three hundred years, and tho the Roman authorities may be willing to facilitate the arrangement, these circumstances do not alter the extra-constitutional character of the proceeding—a proceeding in its spirit as much opposed to the principle of religious freedom as the principle of the written law."

A Plea for the Abolition of the Funeral Sermon.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of the Temple Israel, Chicago, has announced to his congregation that he will hereafter deliver no funeral sermons, altho he will as heretofore consent to read a ritual service at the house of mourning. The rabbi's utterance has aroused considerable interest in the Jewish press, and is in agreement with the policy that is more and more frequently being adopted by ministers outside of his own denomination. "Generally we do not agree with the radical utterances of Dr. Hirsch," remarks *The Jewish Voice* (St. Louis), "but we can not help conceding to him a measure of our approval in this case.

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We preach and speech and orate too much in the sad hours of death." *The Jewish American* (Detroit) says:

"The funeral sermon has become a bugbear to the minister. Not only is he compelled frequently to look for virtues with a microscope before delivering a eulogy over a deceased member, but it does happen sometimes that through the representations of over-zealous friends and relatives of the dead he is led to say things which he believes to be true, but which are in fact the very reverse of true."

Then, too, the minister is constantly called upon to speak in praise of those dead who in life never cared enough for him or his position to attend church service; and "how can a minister speak with sincere feeling about one whom he never knew—perhaps never even saw, or of whose existence he was totally unaware?" The same paper continues:

"We heartily advocate a uniform ritual service for all funerals, to be followed in special instances and where the deceased was worthy of it by a memorial service at which a fitting eulogy may be spoken. . . . We know, of course, that an attempt to introduce this theory into practise would meet with a storm of opposition in almost every community, for people are weak enough to care to have the virtues of their loved ones sounded, even tho they themselves have to direct the utterance."

WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?

IN a recent publication regarding the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral at Washington, Bishop Satterlee makes the statement that George Washington, the first President of the United States, was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Not long ago the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim made a similar observation in a sermon preached before the "Sons of the Revolution," declaring that Washington was a communicant, a constant attendant at church, and a strict observer of the Sabbath. Mr. Archibald Hopkins, of Washington, in a letter to the New York *Tribune* (May 19), calls in question both of these statements, and produces some interesting evidence in support of his contention that Washington was not a Christian at all, but a Deist. His first piece of testimony is from Thomas Jefferson's "Memoirs":

"February 1, 1800, Dr. Rush tells me that he had it from Asa Green, that when the clergy addressed General Washington on his departure from the Government, it was observed in their consultation that he had never on any occasion said a word to the public which showed a belief in the Christian religion, and they thought they should so pen their address as to force him at length to declare publicly whether he was a Christian or not. They did so. However, he observed, the old fox was too cunning for them. He answered every article of their address particularly except that, which he passed over without notice. Rush observes he never did say a word on the subject in any of his public papers, except in his valedictory letter to the governors of the States, when he resigned his commission in the army, wherein he speaks of 'the benign influence of the Christian religion.' I know that Gouverneur Morris, who pretended to be in his secrets, and believed himself to be so, has often told me that General Washington believed no more of that system than he himself did."

Bishop White, whose church in Philadelphia Washington attended part of the time while there, wrote to a correspondent in 1835: "In regard to the subject of your inquiry, truth requires me to say that General Washington never received the communion in the churches of which I am the parochial minister. Mrs. Washington was an habitual communicant." And, again, in a letter to the Rev. B. C. C. Parker, reproduced in Bishop White's "Memoirs," he said: "I do not believe that any degree of recollection will bring to my mind any fact which would prove General Washington to have been a believer in the Christian revelation further than as may be hoped from his constant attendance upon Christian worship, in connection with the general reserve of his character."

When not an attendant at Bishop White's church, Washington generally attended the Rev. James Abercrombie's church in the same city. Dr. Abercrombie's recorded utterances on the subject of Washington's religion are of much the same character as Bishop White's. Indeed, it is stated (in the "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. v., p. 394) that on one occasion Dr. Abercrombie administered a public rebuke to Washington on account of his attitude toward religious observances. "I considered it my duty," says the preacher, "in a sermon on public worship to state the unhappy tendency of example, particularly of those in elevated stations, who uniformly turned their backs upon the celebration of the Lord's Supper. I acknowledge the remark was intended for the President, and as such he received it." Dr. Abercrombie is also reported as saying emphatically to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Albany: "Sir, Washington was a Deist."

General Greely, in an article on "Washington's Domestic and Religious Life," writes:

"It is, however, somewhat striking that in several thousand letters the name of Jesus Christ never appears, and it is notably absent from his last will.

"His services as a vestryman had no special significance from a religious standpoint. The political affairs of a Virginia county were then directed by the vestry, which, having the power to elect its own members, was an important instrument of the oligarchy of Virginia.

"He was not regular in attendance at church, save, possibly, at home. While present at the First Provincial Congress, in Philadelphia, he went once to the Roman Catholic and once to the Episcopal church. He spent four months in the Constitutional Convention, going six times to church, one each to the Romish high mass, to the Friends, to the Presbyterian, and thrice to the Episcopal service.

"From his childhood he traveled on Sunday whenever occasion required. He considered it proper for his negroes to fish, and on that day made at least one contract. During his official busy life Sunday was largely given to his home correspondence, being, as he says, the most convenient day in which to spare time from his public burdens to look after his impaired fortune and estates."

Robert Dale Owen and Moncure D. Conway both take the view that Washington was a Deist: and the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham, England, who devoted much time to an investigation of this subject, says in London *Notes and Queries:*

"My researches do not enable me to affirm that Washington, on his deathbed, gave evidence of Christian belief. . . . . .

"In the last hour of the day, on the last day of the week, in the last month of the year, in the last year of the century, at the end of a long and illustrious career, with the simple words, 'I am not afraid to go,' the hero of a dozen battle-fields surrendered."

The only evidence that Mr. Hopkins has been able to discover on the other side of this question is contained in a letter from Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, Nellie Custis, to the historian Sparks. She says that she had heard her mother say "that General Washington always received the sacrament with my grandmother before the Revolution." There is also a tradition that he communed at a Presbyterian Church at Morristown in the course of the Revolution. On the other hand, we have Washington's own statement, repeated second-hand by Dr. Abercrombie, that "he had never been a communicant."

In view of this testimony, observes Mr. Hopkins, "can there be any doubt that Washington shared the beliefs of Franklin, Jefferson, Marshall, Adams, and Lincoln?"

THE eighty-sixth annual report of the American Bible Society shows that 1,723,791 copies of the Bible were distributed at home and abroad last year. This is an increase of 169,663 over the issues of the previous year. Of these, 686,755 were distributed in the United States, and 1,037,036 in foreign lands. One half of the total number were manufactured at the Bible House, New York; of the remainder, a large part were printed in China, Japan, Siam, Syria, and Turkey. Under the oversight of twelve agents and of other correspondents of the society in foreign lands, 399 persons are reported to have been employed during the year in distributing Bibles, the average time of actual service being about seven months.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICANISMUS.

WHAT is Americanismus? Briefly stated, it is the incessant, exclusive, and ruthless strife after property and wealth. With this question and this answer the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) enters at length upon a subject which it pronounces of far-reaching importance. Its salient conclusions are these:

"The European acquires in order to live; the North American lives in order to acquire. The race for wealth overwhelms all other striving. Millionaires are admired. The measure of social attainment is purely and simply money. Even in the Liberal and Radical camps such an Americanization of the Old World and especially of Germany would not be deemed an advance, but an actual backward step in civilization. The desire of gain is sufficiently developed in Germany as it is. The strife for money and wealth is found, moreover, almost exclusively on the stock exchange and in allied circles. In general the German is contented, each in his calling or condition—the higher official, the

DRIFTING.

JOHN BULL (humming drowsily): "Rule Britannia, Britannia ru—"
FATHER NEPTUNE: "Wake up, John, wake up!" *Judy* (London).

officer, the lower official, the business man, even the workingman, at least with his prospects so far as each may find subsistence. There certainly prevails in Germany a not always justifiable or even sympathetic caste spirit. But in what country is there no caste spirit? And is not the caste spirit, as it has developed in Germany, more endurable and far loftier than a standard of society that has exclusive reference to money, than a caste spirit under whose ban the million-dollarer looks serenely down upon the neighbor who has only $900,000 worth of property?"

Even more serious would be an Americanization of the old world, especially of Germany, in the political sphere:

"Much as political conditions and arrangements in the German empire may need reform, they are absolute models in comparison with those of North America. Shall we give up our splendid administration, with its honest, self-sacrificing, and capable officials, as gradually developed by the Hohenzollerns, to create, on the North American plan of democratic foundation, a new officialdom, new every four years according to the result of the voting, without professional training, without character, without devotion to duty, endowed with the one wish to get rich, even at the expense of the service, even at the expense of the community? Shall we be deprived of what is most precious to us, of what is of most importance to state and society, a kingly head that sways parties and interests, that mitigates the strife of parties for power? Shall we introduce republican institutions, with the parliamentary system, that puts all power in the hands of representative bodies and their members, that brings the plutocracy in to rule with the aid of dollars at the polls, after the press and public opinion have been brought under their influence, as the North American Union shows?"

The Americanization of the world is a topic to which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* devotes an elaborate editorial extending over several columns, its conclusion being that the notion is fantastic and fanciful, the product, indeed, of W. T. Stead's imaginative mind. *The Daily News* (London) puts the situation thus:

"The industrial world is being Americanized. The United States has quickened the pace, just as we set it. It has governed the specially new industries—electrical lighting and engineering, the organization of transit, the supersession of the hand tool by the machine tool. The old countries have seen the effect of introducing a quicker, more adaptable, brain than Europe commands into the business of yoking up natural forces with man's material needs. Everywhere the effects of this process are seen. They are, perhaps, even more perceptible in small nations, like the Scandinavian group, than in our own. This is not simply a tribute to the Anglo-Saxon race. It rather represents the wonderful way in which America has been able to attract the nimble and adventurous types of character—Irish, German, English, Polish, Hungarian, and Jewish—and graft them on to the earlier Puritan and Dutch stocks. However, the fact remains that the institutions, the language, and the ruling class in this marvelous state, whose free life dates back a little more than a hundred years, are English."

It is grossly erroneous, however, to assume that the United States has a wholly material civilization, according to the *Correspondant* (Paris). This organ of a certain element in the Roman Catholic Church in France prints a long article on the Americanization of the world, from the pen of Augustin Leger. Among other things we read:

"To declaim against the wholly material civilization of the Americans is unwittingly to avow imperfect acquaintance with it. Like all peoples, they enrich themselves before thinking of refining themselves. But they have supplied more than one glorious name to poetry, to fiction, to philosophy, to criticism. Painting and sculpture are indebted to them for works of merit. A competent German predicts that the young people sent to our conservatories will shortly create an American school of music, and in certain kinds of researches one can not find them emulated except on the other side of the Rhine. But most admirable is that which they have accomplished in the domain of religion, with the ardor and intensity peculiar to Anglo-Saxons the moment they concern themselves with being mystical. After having given an extraordinary development to Methodism, they inspired that revival of faith which in England manifests itself through the Salvation Army. Their theologians and their preachers are the daily bread of the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom. The crusades in favor of temperance, the vast array of societies of Christian Endeavor, which aim at strict observance of the moral law by young people of both sexes, and hence throughout public life in general, have likewise their starting-point among them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The International Traffic in Women.—The degradation of women has assumed a commercial aspect of such threatening import that the international conference called by the French Government to deal with the subject is felt to be of the highest interest. "At present," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "the various conspirators in this traffic inhabit one this country, the other that, the authorities of each state having before it but a portion of the guilt":

"The projected conference [to meet June 16 next] is designed to put an end to this commerce, by securing the enactment of international measures that will legalize the suppression of it. . . . Let us fill up the gaps and we shall have done much. Such is the state of the problem. The conference of next June being

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international, there is great likelihood of a radical solution being adopted if one comes under discussion. It would find, perhaps, a less favorable reception in certain legislative bodies which do not apparently put their radicalism at the disposal of public morality. In any case, however, progress can be made."

Credit for this forward movement must be given to the Czar, according to the following from the London *Times*:

"It is understood that all the European governments have accepted the invitation, and have prepared reports containing a great mass of material to be used in the deliberations. . . . Great credit for this important step is due to the Russian Government, which has throughout manifested a keen interest in the efforts to put an end to this disgraceful traffic. The Czar, it is well known, is a strong supporter of the efforts which are being made to attain this end. The Russian Government has just given a practical proof of its sympathy with the movement by raising the *minimum* age of girls who may be kept in licensed houses of ill-fame from 16 to 21 years. This regulation will be strictly enforced."

The success of the conference is earnestly to be hoped for, remarks the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis):

"May it succeed in putting a final period to this most frightful species of slave trade! The governments, however, have a serious undertaking before them. The sellers of souls have two powerful allies—man's lightness, and the suffering of life which leads so many young maidens into the way of destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

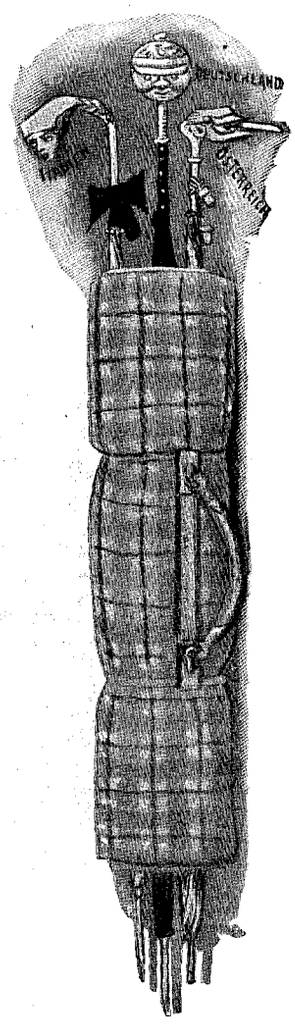
RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE impending renewal of the Triple Alliance (which, under existing compacts affecting Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, would expire in May, 1903) has been formally announced by Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The announcement is official in every sense of the word, and has occasioned the widest possible press comment throughout Europe. The ministerial newspapers of Austria-Hungary hail the news with enthusiasm, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) saying:

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

"The relation of the [Austro-Hungarian] monarchy to Germany and Italy is firmly rooted in public opinion. He who does not believe in his own capacity to wrench oaks and palms from the earth with his unaided hand may contemplate with equanimity the attempts to shatter the alliance. To be sure, the Triple Alliance has been declaimed against in former meetings of the [Austro-Hungarian] delegations. In the Austrian portion the Czechs and in the Hungarian portion certain uncompromising extremists have played the part of devil's advocate; but they have accomplished nothing and have not compromised the alliance. The compact can easily withstand such onslaughts. And we speak so unreservedly of the Triple Alliance and not merely of ties, unlimited as to duration, between Austria-Hungary and Germany, because we do not for a moment doubt the maintenance of the old relationships. Italy has as little reason to turn from her allies as Austria-Hungary and Germany would have in ejecting Italy from the peace zone. This establishment of three has so commended itself not only to its inmates but also to all European forces that the pettiest political interests as well as the familiarity and custom of years cooperated in its maintenance with the vigor of yore."

Of course, the entire Austro-Hungarian press is not satisfied. The Vienna organ of the military, the *Reichswehr*, says: "The Triple Alliance was formed as a defense union, and since it seems agreed that there remains nothing to defend, as everybody kisses everybody else, the alliance loses all political worth." As for Italian newspapers, they show, even in the case of official sheets, a tendency to consider French susceptibilities. Thus the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome) says the renewal is purely "peaceful and defensive." It even adds that there will be modifications in the treaty to this end. German official press opinion is inevitably perfunctory. The democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, says:



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Bülow's Traveling Bag.
—*Ulk.*

"If the renewal of the Triple Alliance becomes an accomplished fact, then the present bases of European peace will endure. These bases have, indeed, been newly strengthened. For the first time Count Goluchowski has ascribed to the Franco-Russian Dual Alliance the same purpose as that of the Triple Alliance. In the Dual Alliance, said Count Goluchowski, the Triple Alliance must 'behold a very valuable rounding out and advancement of its task.' It might be asked if the Triple Alliance does not lose some of its significance for peace if the Dual Alliance exactly meets it and thus no danger remains to justify a defensive union of the central European Powers. Count Goluchowski did not put this question to himself. He sees rather in the Dual Alliance a strengthening of the peace policy of the Triple Alliance and welcomes it as such."

French comment has, on the whole, aroused more interest than any other. The *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, observes:

"Italy, which was especially considered in the mention of eventual modifications of the existing treaty, seems not at all disposed to weaken, by stipulating reservations, the force of the obligations that the Alliance imposes on Austria with reference to herself, for instance, in the Adriatic. To throw off the curb on the side of Austria would in effect throw off the curb on Austria herself and leave her too free a hand. Consider for a moment this definition of the very nature of the Alliance: 'Which consists, for each participant, not only in a guarantee of its state of possession, but which aims at neutralizing the injurious counter-effects of events which may happen in other countries,' that is, outside the present boundaries of the three allied Powers. Translated from diplomatic language, this phrase is a key which fits the complicated lock of the Triple Alliance. It betrays the secret of it. It is for a time a mutual guarantee especially against competing aspirations to the succession that is neither open nor closed in Eastern Europe. Revision of the treaty would risk a weakening of this precious guarantee. It will remain as it is or it will not last at all."

It did not necessarily follow, because there was a better under-

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standing between France and Italy, that the Triple Alliance would not be renewed, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). In fact France was in no doubt on the point and knew all along that renewal was a certainty.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORTUGAL UPSET.

STUDENT demonstrations in Coimbra, resulting in a death and various casualties and the closing of the university there, have spread to Lisbon. The Clericals and the bill to settle with Portugal's foreign creditors are held responsible for the uprising, which has alarmed the capital. Newspapers which oppose the foreign creditors bill are censored or suppressed, notwithstanding the law, and all news despatches are edited by the authorities. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The bill for settlement with the foreign creditors, that has already raised such a dust in the land, has been adopted on its first reading by the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing else was to be expected, as the Government controls the majority, and the government parties vote blindly for whatever the Government brings in, while the opposition parties do just the reverse. The result is always the same, a little more or less talk back and forth comprising the only variation. In the Upper House things are in the same position."

According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the most serious feature of the Portuguese situation is the fact that the army makes common cause with those who resist the bill of settlement with the foreign creditors. The higher army officers prepared a memorial to King Carlos, which he declined to receive, whereupon they threatened to "issue a proclamation." The assertion that a regiment in Oporto was disarmed is not confirmed. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) comments:

"It is impossible to determine the true importance of the agitation in Portugal which asserts itself at Coimbra and elsewhere in sanguinary conflicts between students and police. All that is known is that the movement has the character of a protest against the agreement with the holders of the foreign debt, and that the liberal elements of the nation will not sanction the alienation of a portion of Portugal's customs revenue. It is, in truth, a humiliation which nations whose financial situation is difficult never accept willingly. The organizers of the present agitation do not demonstrate against the monarchy, evidently (as has been alleged because the cry of 'Long live the republic!' was raised at Coimbra), but against the manner in which public affairs are administered in Portugal. One can not be surprised at it, when it is known that each party attaining power looks to its own interests and not to those of the country. However, it is doubtful if the present movement is strong enough to go so far as an attempt at revolution. It is not apparent from the despatches and the correspondence reaching us that the working classes have participated seriously in the agitation, and, after all, it is this element alone that could impart a really serious character to the situation."

Finally, it is necessary to discount all Portuguese news that comes by way of Spain, or so our authority thinks:

"The Spaniards are always glad to exaggerate whatever can prejudice Portugal. Spain's minister at Lisbon has arrived in Madrid to give his Government verbal explanations of the situation and these explanations must be pessimistic, since it is announced that Spain will reinforce her garrisons on the Portuguese frontier."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

THERE is little comment in the Russian press on the troubles, local uprisings, peasant assaults on the land-owning nobility, student demonstrations, and industrial conflicts. Even in the news columns the references to these various, tho not unconnected, disorders are vague and purely "official." The newspapers print no reports of their own on these outbreaks; after a certain interval the government organ publishes a summary of the facts, and this summary the papers are allowed, if not directed, to reproduce. No exception has been made of the Finland complications. Editorially, the only political incident that has been discussed freely is the assassination of the Minister of the Interior, which followed upon the heels of the "removal" of another minister, that of education.

One of the most conservative papers, the Moscow *Viedomosti*, ventured to refer to the strikes and other evidences of unrest among factory workmen and to advocate government supervision, protective legislation, and a species of organization of this labor under official auspices, pointing out that, unless this policy was pursued, Socialist agitators and other self-elected leaders would proceed to organize the workmen in trades-unions hostile to the Government. For this suggestion the paper received a "warning" and strong expression of displeasure.

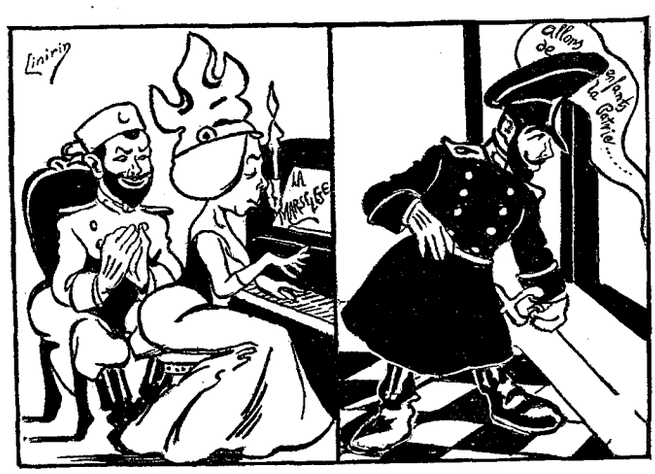
The utterances on the assassinations have been adverted to in the London *Times* and other foreign papers as peculiarly significant. Correspondents have stated that the educated classes, if they did not openly rejoice at the killing of Sipiaguine, manifested no sorrow and no disapproval. It may be well to give here salient extracts from editorials on the assassination in the two leading St. Petersburg papers.

The *Novoye Vremya* wrote in an extremely abstract way on the futility of murder as a political weapon and virtually argued against capital punishment with or without the sanction of law. It said in part:

"As in the previous case [the killing of Minister Bogoleipoff], so now, we can not but express horror at the shedding of blood. Public opinion throughout the civilized world has long striven to do away,

A TRIP TO UNCLE NICHOLAS.

"Be very good in St. Petersburg, and if Uncle asks you for anything don't forget to thank him." —*Ulk.*



DIFFERENT EFFECTS.

IN FRANCE. IN RUSSIA.

"Oh, the Marseillaise! how grand." "Bah, what a song—go to Siberia." —*Fischietto.*

LOUBET'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

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by legislation, with capital punishment, with the responsibility for blood. But what society has tried to obtain from the law, it has so far failed to obtain from its own constituents, and there are still individuals in it to whom the prohibition of taking life does not exist. Life, a gift of Providence, should be placed above all human judgments, estimates, and attempts. The possible collisions among men should stop short of attacks upon life. . . . These assassinations are a reversion to moral barbarism, to the inquisition of the dark ages, to lynch law. Society must take human life under special protection. It is only a moral judge, and must remain such."

This was the only comment on the event in the first political paper of Russia—a Conservative, intensely patriotic and nationalist journal. The tenor of the article excited much surprise among foreign correspondents. The leading Liberal organ, the *Novosti*, compared the attempt to the Anarchistic deeds of other countries, and moralized on the causes of political crime, and traced them to general social conditions. It wrote:

"In view of the fact that these political crimes have occurred not only in certain countries, but also where there is full freedom of political activity and opportunity for legal partizan warfare, we must conclude that they are not a product of special revolutionary tendencies, but the result of general psychological conditions prevailing in society. The phenomenon unquestionably calls for resistance, but it appears to us that the measures against it should be mainly educational, and not repressive and restrictive, affecting society at large. . . . The Russian university youth can not be held responsible for the crimes of a few recruits from their ranks, but even these few will disappear with the change of the conditions tending to produce them. Toward these changes the ministry of education should unceasingly labor."

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

In other papers there were general disquisitions on the reaction that follows assassination and defeats the purpose of the revolutionists, making things even worse than before from their point of view. The rumors of a constitution for Russia, or a modification of absolutism, find no warrant in anything published in Russia. Outside of Russia all sorts of opinions as to the outcome of what seems to be an impending crisis continue to be expressed. Very forcibly does the Polish *Zgoda* (Chicago) say:

"We do not think that the present renewal of the tactics of conflagrations and pillage is practical. Already do we read in the English papers that the majority of the governors treat this matter with strange indifference. Europeans and Americans, ignorant of Russian conditions, interpret this indifference as a revolutionary disposition of the officials, and they predict thence the downfall of the Czar. No, gentlemen, you err. If a governor winks at the disturbances of the people, he knows well what he is doing and why he does it. He disperses the laborers and students in the city with Cossacks and sends them to Siberia, for there is no longer hope that *they* can be won over. But it is different with the ignorant peasantry; they are allowed to frolic at the expense of the factories and estates, and when they have frolicked enough they are oppressed as of yore. The Russian Government is just as indifferent to everything except itself as the Turkish, Persian, and Chinese governments are. It has no predilections. As long as the peasants are ignorant and drunk, the Government will flatter them and lean on them, even if it should come to the slaughter of all the nobles. Hence hasty conclusions should not be drawn from the conflagrations and assaults. We must observe closely the behavior of the higher governmental organs and conclude from that about the true state of things."

Speaking of the circulation among the peasants of the spurious proclamation in the Czar's name, stating that Czar Alexander II. had given them all the land possessed by the magnates, but that the latter, by bribing the officials, had succeeded in keeping the greater part of it for themselves, and that the Czar now permits and orders the peasants to recover by force that which was given them, the *Zgoda* observes that the tactics of Russian revolutionists, depending on the deception of the populace in the name of the Government, are very precarious and hazardous:

"In the first moment, the peasants here and there will rise under the impression of the forged manifesto. But when the truth is discovered, which must inevitably happen, those same peasants will feel offended and wronged. The hearts of the populace will then turn away from the enemies of the Government and to the Government. Besides, it is impossible to create any serious revolution with a populace which must be caught with such coarse and improbable lies. A popular revolution in Russia would have to be aided by an enlightened and sober populace, capable of understanding that the present governmental system is destructive to the whole nation. With an ignorant and drunken populace, there can be made only brawls, but not a serious revolution. . . . The most probable way out of the present difficulty for the Russian Government will be a war. The last great war, the Turkish, as we remember, broke out in 1877, that is, a year after the first great revolutionary manifestation in St. Petersburg on Kazan Place."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HOHENZOLLERN AGAINST HAPSBURG.—The cry of "Long live the Hohenzollerns!" raised by the Pan-Germans in the Austrian Reichsrath, has created an editorial sensation. "We are below the level of the Arizona Kicker and the cowboys of the wild West of America!" says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the incident merely shows that the Pan-Germans in Austria comprise a "party of treason."

GERMANY AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.—Germany is not in a position to compete, in the long run, with the United States in the production of raw materials and crude factory products, according to an article by Alfred Weber in the *Zeit*. "If we mean to make good Germany's position in the world market we can only do it by entering upon such manufactures as will enable us to utilize the treasure of efficient human labor that we possess."

IMMORALITY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—A sensational paper on the participation of Lord Roberts and other English officers in the system of licensed evil to which British soldiers addict themselves was published in the March *Westminster Review* (London). The paper contains these statements: "It may be mentioned that the first pander on record was a soldier, a leader in the Trojan war, and altho he was not commander-in-chief, he was sufficiently high up on the army list to be on terms of intimacy with Troilus, a royal personage. However, even Pandarus did not contemplate such wholesale demoralization of 'young and attractive women' as the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces appears to have had in view. Cressida, who was, as we read, very young and very 'attractive,' was the only object of his designs. How many thousands of innocent and 'attractive' Indian girls fall victims to the plans of the modern pander to gratify the vile passions of the lowest types of British soldiers will never be known till the day of general judgment."

AUSTRIA'S AMERICAN EMBASSY.—Concerning the elevation of the Austrian diplomatic representative in this country to the rank of ambassador, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) observes: "When not only the great Atlantic Powers of Europe, England and France, but also Russia, Germany, and Italy, attach importance to being represented in a manner plainly showing how eager they are to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, it is self-evident that Austria-Hungary, which certainly does not misunderstand the importance of its own relations with this rising Power, should follow in the general footsteps. . . . Austria-Hungary has but a narrow strip of coast, and our political maritime interests do not extend beyond the Mediterranean. If this does not prevent the appearance of economic questions and also differences arising out of emigration, yet the respective geographical situations of these Powers make it apparent that no political complications can cause conflict. Political antagonism, whatever rumor may say, has amounted to little in the past between us and the United States at any period whatever. It will, in all human probability, amount to as little in the future."

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The Truth About the Horseshoe Mining Company

By E. M. HOLBROOK, Vice-President and General Manager.

A GOOD DEAL has been spoken and written about the Horseshoe Mining Company of late, much of which has our approval, but as is often the case in presenting the features of an absolutely legitimate investment proposition, some of the really essential points are insufficiently stated if not omitted altogether.

Tales of mines where ore of bonanza richness is found strike the imagination more forcibly, no doubt, than the narration of the plain truth concerning a conservative, low-grade proposition, like the Horseshoe. Low-grade ore is certainly not romantic stuff. It is not beautiful, nor is it studded with flakes of virgin gold. On the contrary, you wouldn't know it was gold ore at all, unless you were experienced in such matters. The point is that on the Horseshoe properties there are literally mountains of this homely, dividend-producing ore. You have read of wonderfully rich finds, but how long do these fabulously valuable pockets hold out? Compare the records of such mines with the history of the Homestake—twenty-four years of uninterrupted dividends.

The Horseshoe Mining Company was organized to consolidate seventeen different properties in the Black Hills, near Lead and Deadwood, South Dakota. These properties were extensively developed and very completely equipped by their former owners, and while the mines were always worked at a profit, the situation called for a larger scale of operations if the best possible results were to be obtained. Canadian capitalists formerly owned this group of mines, but the Horseshoe Mining Company, organized under the favorable laws of Wyoming, is officered and controlled by well-known business men of both the United States and Canada.

Something should be said of the personnel of the Horseshoe Company's directory. Mr. D. E. Murphy is the general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mr. John Johnston is vice-president of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee; Mr. Robert Mackay is a life senator of Canada, president of the Montreal Harbor Board, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal. Senator Mackay was the founder of the Horseshoe Mining Company. Mr. Chas. Allis is president of the Allis-Chalmers Company of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, the largest manufacturers of machinery in the world. Mr. A. N. McGeoch is of Tracy & Company, Bankers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Mr. Geo. Sumner is of Hodgson-Sumner & Company, Montreal, the largest wholesale dry-goods house in Canada, and a business associate of Mr. Mackay. Mr. F. R. Bacon is president of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, one of the largest manufacturers of electrical appliances in the United States. Mr. W. B. Frisbie is the Chicago manager and Mr. W. K. Murphy secretary of the Company.

This Company owns 1,821 acres of the most valuable mineral land in the world. Its mines have in the past been noted as producers of smelting ore, which is still shipped in large quantities, and it has from the first been the plan of the present management to make the low-grade as well as the smelting ore a source of large revenue. As an authority on mining says: "The advantage of low-grade over high-grade ore lies particularly in the fact that the low-grade ore invariably occurs in much larger deposits and the values are more regular."

There is in sight upon the property of the Horseshoe Mining Company about eight million tons of high-grade ore; that is, ore worth from $16 to $20 per ton when handled through smelters. But over and above this are millions upon millions of tons, an almost inexhaustible supply, of the low-grade ore to which the cyanid process is best suited. By cyaniding, ore that was once considered valueless is now made to yield a large profit.

To treat this wealth of low-grade ore the Horseshoe Company is building at Pluma, S. D., where it owns the great Kildonan mill, the largest crushing cyanid plant in the world. This plant will have a capacity of 1,250 tons a day.

The Company has already provided facilities at its Kildonan mill for cyaniding 100 tons a day, and the first 1,000 tons run through this plant resulted in a "clean up" of about $10,000—twice as much as the Company estimated before the plant was built.

Altho its resources in smelting and cyaniding ores are very great, the Horseshoe Company has other ore reserves which in themselves would make this property remarkable among the great mines of the country. A stir has been caused in the mining world by the development in the lower level of the Mogul workings (one of the Horseshoe mines) of a gigantic free-milling lode. Of this lode, 300 feet wide and of a proven length of 3,500 feet, the Lead City *Daily Call* of April 19 said that it "approaches the great Homestake belt in magnitude and prospective value."

Where such a vast quantity of ore is available, a small profit per ton will aggregate large annual dividends. On this point the Lead *Daily Call* observes that the "Deadwood-Terra mine, now of the Homestake system, has handled many thousand tons of rock at a fair profit which yielded in gold values around the $2 mark—sometimes below and again a fraction above $2 per ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mining Company, operating a large free-milling gold-mine on Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska, according to official report of the Company, mined and milled, operating 540 stamps, in the month of November, 1900,—60,000 tons of ore which have a gross yield of $97,033. Expenses for the month were $34,000. Profits, $63,033. The gross yield of the ore was $1.61 per ton. The Homestake Mining Company pays dividends of 50 cents per share per month, or $1,260,000 a year, the average gross yield of the ore for the last fiscal year, ending June 1, 1901, as shown by the official report was $3.88 per ton."

The Horseshoe Company's cyaniding ores, which are abundant enough to keep a 1,250 ton plant running for many years, show values of $6, $8, and $10 per ton.

While giving so much attention to the low-grade ore and the introduction of the cyanid process, the officers of the Horseshoe Company have at the same time increased the output of smelting ore. From 250 to 300 tons are handled every day, and the daily profits from this source alone average about $2,500. This is sufficient to warrant the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. With the installation of the larger cyaniding system, however, the profits will so far increase as to make possible the payment, after September 1, of dividends of at least 12 per cent. per annum.

In financing the new Horseshoe Company the directors have decided to offer for sale to the public at large, a block of one million shares of the capital stock, at its par value of $1 per share. The shares are full-paid and non-assessable. There is no preferred stock, and no bonds.

Mining has never been a subject of monopoly and its strength has come from the fact that the masses of the people have been permitted to participate in its fruits. Every share of stock sold to members of the middle class creates an influence in a community which sends back strength through a thousand arteries. In recognition of this fact the Horseshoe stock is divided into shares of but $1 each. It is a subject of pride with many persons to feel that they have some interest, however small, in a great enterprise. This was recognized by the treasurer of the United States Government during the Spanish-American War, when he offered 3 per cent. bonds, with the condition that only a limited number could be purchased by any one individual.

If you desire to visit the Horseshoe mines, arrangements to that effect can be made under certain conditions, which will be made known by the Company on request. Any intending investor will find the trip to Deadwood and Lead City both profitable and interesting. The Company will also be pleased to answer any inquiries that may be suggested by its published announcements and will take pleasure in submitting records of ore shipments, smelter returns, etc. If a safe investment attracts you, if you are willing to be content with 1 per cent. monthly dividends for a while, until the volume of ore treated makes it possible to pay more, we have something to offer you.

An illustrated prospectus, giving full particulars regarding the Horseshoe properties, has been prepared, and can be had by writing to any of the Company's offices.

The offices are in the Herman Building, Suite 76, Milwaukee, Wis., The Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite A. E., Chicago, Ill., and the New York Life Bldg., Suite 118, Minneapolis, Minn.

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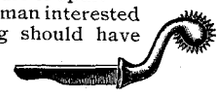

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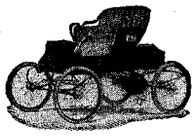

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"The Law of Suggestion."—Santanelli. (J. H. Loryea). (Santanelli Publishing Company, $1.10.)

"History of the World, Volume IV."—Edited by H. F. Helmolt. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"John McGovern's Poems." (William S Lord.)

"Line-o'-Type Lyrics."—Bert Leston Taylor. (William S. Lord.)

"Poems."—Robert Underwood Johnson. (The Century Company, $1.20.)

"Love Never Faileth."—Carnegie Simpson. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Bible Lessons for the Christian Year."—Rev. Walker Gwynne. (Edwin S. Gorham.)

"Elements of Physics.—Amos T. Fisher. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Elementary Physiology and Hygiene."—Buel P. Colton. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Earth's Beginning."—Sir Robert S. Ball. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.80 net, postage, 14 cents additional.)

"Tarquinius Superbus."—A. J. Epstein. (Mutual Publishing Company.)

"Spanish Life in Town and Country."—Louis Higgin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net, postage 10 cents additional.)

"The Days of the Son of Man."—Rosamond D. Rhone. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $1.20 net.)

"The International Year Book, 1901."—Edited by Frank Moore Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"El Molinerillo."—R. Diez De La Cortina. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.35.)

"L'Idole."—Henri Michaud. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.10.)

"Ioläus."—Edited by Edward Carpenter. (Charles E. Goodspeed.)

"Searching for Truth."—(Peter Eckler.)

"A Blighted Rose"—Joseph F. Wynne. (The Angelus Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"New York State Library Bulletin, 72."—Edited by Robert H. Whitten. (University of the State of New York, $0 25.)

"New York State Library Bulletin, 69." (University of the State of New York, $0.25.)

"Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement."—Oscar L. Triggs. (The Bohemian Guild of the Industrial Art League, Chicago.)

"The Rise and Development of Christian Architecture."—Joseph Cullen Ayer. (Young, Churchman Company.)

"The Story of Animal Life."—B. Lindsay. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.35 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Three Best Things.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

WORK.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done, in the right way:"

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer:

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

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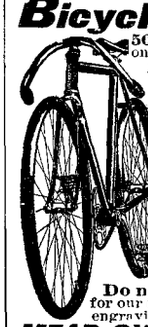

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LOVE.

Let me but love my love without disguise,
Nor wear a mask of fashion old or new,
Nor wait to speak till I can hear a clue,
Nor play a part to shine in others' eyes,
Nor bow my knees to what my heart denies;
But what I am, to that let me be true,
And let me worship where my love is due,
And so through love and worship let me rise:

For love is but the heart's immortal thirst
To be completely known and all forgiven,
Even as sinful souls that come to heaven;
So take me, love, and understand my worst,
And pardon it, for love, because confessed,
And let me find in thee, my love, my best.

—In May *Outlook*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Puck's Philosophy.—It happens quite frequently that a self-made man has a son who is simply tailor-made.—*Puck.*

Perfect Acoustics.—GLADYS: "Are the acoustics good in your new church?"
ETHEL: "Yes! The members of the choir complain that they can hear every word of the sermon!"—*Puck.*

A Paying Hope.—

The poets since the world began
Have tuneful tribute paid
To hope that in the heart of man
Eternal home hath made.

But tho through life this virtue blest
Accompanies you and me,
I think the Hope that's paid the best
Accompanies Anthony.

—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in *The Bookman.*

The Little Girl Paid.—This little story is declared to be true, and we very much hope it is. It relates to Jacob Grimm and runs:
One of his prettiest tales ends with the words "Whoever refuses to believe this story owes me a thaler."
One winter morning a little Jewish girl rang the door-bell and asked the servant if Herr Prof. Jacob Grimm was at home. When informed that he was not, she said politely:
"Will you please hand him this thaler when he returns?"
The servant took the coin, glanced at it curiously, and inquired who sent it and what it was for.
"I owe him the money myself," said the little girl.
"Why? What for?"
"Because I don't believe the story about the wolf."—*The Book Lover.*

Coming Events.

June 3–5.—Convention of the American Surgical Association at Albany, N. Y.

June 4–14.—Convention of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5–7.—Convention of the Orthopedic Association at Philadelphia.
Convention of the American Neurological Society at New YorkCity.

June 6–16.—Convention of the National Holiness Camp-Meeting at Des Moines, Iowa.

June 7–8.—Convention of the American Academy of Medicine at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 9.—Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

May 19.—Lieutenant-General von Wahl, governor of Vilna, European Russia, is wounded by an assassin.

May 20.—Señor Palma is inaugurated President of the Cuban republic.

President Loubet reaches Russia.

May 21.—A fresh outbreak of Mont Pelée causes a panic among the people of Fort de France, Martinique, many of whom embark for other islands.

The relief ship *Dixie* arrives at Fort de France.

May 22.—President Loubet is warmly received in St. Petersburg.

The King of Spain expresses the desire to substitute horse-racing for bull-fighting.

May 23.—The British Cabinet meets to discuss the progress of the peace negotiations in South Africa, but the action taken is not made public.

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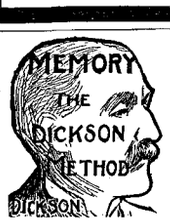

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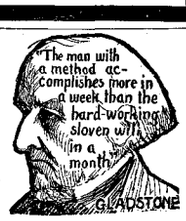

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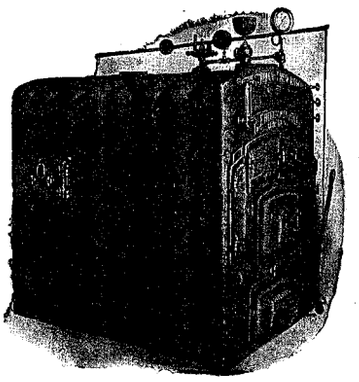

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May 24.—President Palma, of Cuba, nominates Señor Quesada to be Cuban Minister to the United States.

Six Bulgarian revolutionists are killed in a fight with Turkish troops in Rumelia.

May 25.—President Loubet on his return from St. Petersburg lands at Copenhagen and is cordially welcomed by King Christian.

The rebellion in Pe-chi-li Province, China, is practically subdued.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 19.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, makes a speech in support of the Philippine Civil Government bill, in which he arraigns the Democratic minority for their opposition to the measure. The final conference report on the Omnibus claims bill is agreed to.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. An amendment offered by Congressman Roberts of Massachusetts is passed.

May 20.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The speakers are Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Foraker, of Ohio; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Clapp, of Minnesota.

House: A resolution congratulating Cuba on her independence is adopted unanimously. On the motion of Senator Cannon, of Illinois, instructions are given the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill as to amendments made by the Senate.

May 21.—*Senate:* A resolution congratulating Cuba is adopted. The debate on the Philippine Government bill is continued; Senators Wellington of Maryland and Bacon of Georgia speak in opposition to it. The Omnibus Public Building bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Immigration bill is begun.

May 22.—*Senate:* During the debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, makes a notable speech in opposition to the Government's present Philippine policy. Senator Teller, of Colorado, delivers a speech in the nature of a history of the legislative proceedings through which the new Cuban republic was erected.

House: Consideration of the Immigration bill is continued; some time was taken up with an amendment offered by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, requiring an educational test for immigrants. The amendment was adopted. The members disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the Omnibus Public Building bill, and it is sent to conference. An amendment to the rules is adopted, requiring that conference reports should be printed in the *Congressional Record* before being presented to the House.

May 23.—*Senate:* Senator Dubois, of Idaho, speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill and is answered by Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

House: The day is devoted to private pension bills and a few minor measures.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 19.—It is reported that probably two hundred or more miners are killed by a mine explosion near Coal Creek, Tenn.

May 20.—Secretary Hay announces the independence of Cuba to all the nations of the world.

The French cruiser *Gaulois* arrives at Annapolis with the commission which will be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington.

May 21.—President Roosevelt unveils a monument in memory of those who fell in the Spanish-American War, erected in Arlington Cemetery by the National Society of Colonial Dames.

May 22.—Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, and Louis F. Haffen are appointed by the Tammany executive committee to run the organization.

May 23.—A gift of $75,000 is presented to Wesleyan for the construction of a building for scientific purposes.

May 24.—The statue of Rochambeau, erected in Washington, is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Lord Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Great Britain, dies at Washington.

A general strike of the soft-coal miners of Virginia and West Virginia is ordered to begin on June 7.

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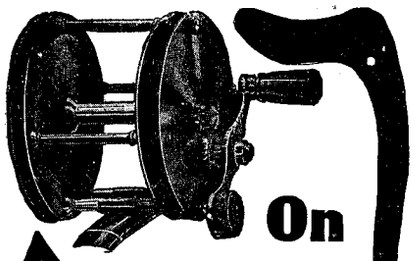

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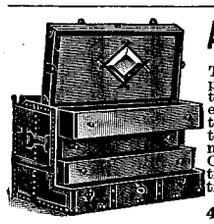

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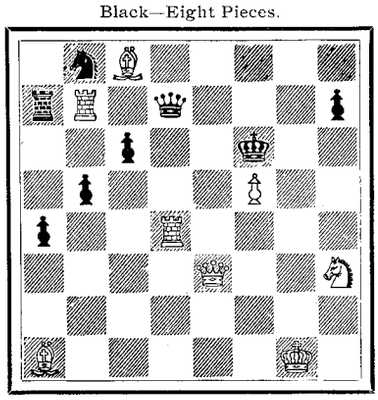
Problem 673.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 s B 5; 1 r R 1 q 3 p; 2 p 2 k 2; 1 p 3 P 2; p 2 K 4; 4 Q 2 S; 8; B 5 K 1.

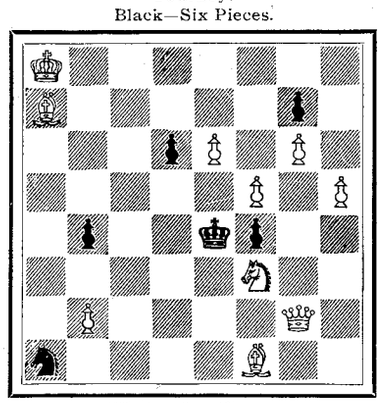
White mates in two moves.

Problem 674.

By E. PRADIGNAT,

First Prize, *Otago Witness* Eighth Problem-Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

K 7; B 5 p 1; 3 p P 1 P 1; 5 P 1 P; 1 p 2 k p 2; 5 S 2; 1 P 4 Q 1; 5 4 B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 665: Key-move, R—K 4.

No. 667: Key-move, Q—Q B 3.

No. 668.

1. Kt—Q 7 / K x Kt	2. R—Q 6 / K—B 5 (must)	3. R—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 4	2. Kt—Q 2 / K—Q 5 (must)	3. R—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—Q 2 ch / K—Q 4	3. R—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. R—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. R—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. R—Kt 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

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665: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; L. R., Corning, Ark.

665 and 667: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; S. T. J., Denver, Colo.; H. A. Seller, Denver, Colo.

667: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; G. P. Woodward, San Francisco.

Comments (665): "Excellent"—G. D.; "A couple of new wrinkles in a time-honored, and too often prize-honored, theme"—H. W. B.; "A Mackenzie is always good"—F. S. F.; "Magnificent"—A K.; "Rather commonplace at first view; but a closer analysis reveals the rare genius of the master"—J. H. S.; "Fully up to Mackenzie's standard"—C. N. F.; "Difficult and abstruse. Difficult in extreme"—W. R. C.

667: "I like this very much, because, in a way, it's original"—M. M.; "Good"—G. D.; "A fine compliment, worthily bestowed"—F. S. F.; "Very fine"—A K.; "An *indelible inscription*"—J. G. L.; "Bully for Barry"—J. H. S.; "Tantalizing and remarkably fine"—C. N. F.; "Simple, with odds too great against Black"—S. F. J.; "Don't think I ever saw a better two-mover"—J. E. W.

668: "Extremely new and pretty"—M. M.; "A little giant"—G. D.; "Superb!"—F. S. F.; "Light, but main play very neat"—A. C. W.; "Beautiful, symmetrical, and attractive"—A K.; "The *solver* should be Knighted"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful, and, to me, the most puzzling variety of problems"—C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, G. P. got 666.

Our Problem-Tourney.

We are under obligations to *The Times*, Philadelphia; *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans; St. Louis *Daily Globe-Democrat*; *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia; *The Brooklyn Eagle*; *The Mercury*, Norwich, England; *Tydschrift van den Nederlandschenschaakbund*; *The Dispatch*, Pittsburg, and *The Chicago Tribune*, for full notice of our Problem-Tourney.

Drawn Games.

The scoring of Draws in a Tournament has always been a troublesome matter. It is unquestionably, the fact that some players play for a Draw from the very beginning, and several methods have been devised to discourage this. The method tried in the recent Monte Carlo Tourney, *viz.*, a Draw to count ¼ of a point, and the game to be played over, has been proved a failure. Now, the Rev. Roger J. Wright, in *The B. C. M.*, proposes what we think is the most just and legitimate manner of disposing of this matter. He writes: "If we say that a Draw represents a game *half won*, it can not be denied that it also and equally denotes a game *half lost*, and therefore a Draw is represented logically and mathematically by the formula $+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=0$.

Thus we see that drawn games should be omitted altogether, as scoring nothing to either party, and each player's position should be determined by his number of *won games only*."

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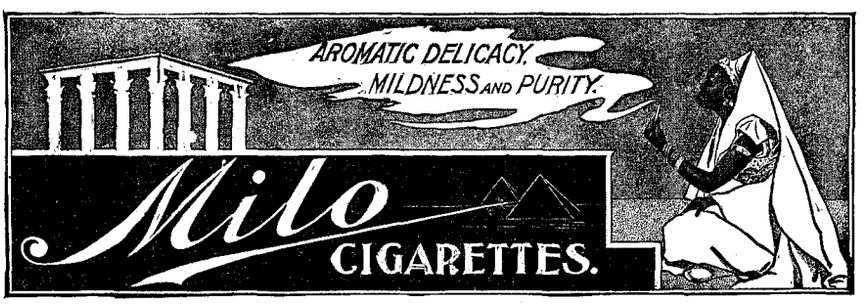

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